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# UNITY in Trinity,

AND

# TRINITY in Unity,

A

## DISSERTATION

SHEWING,

Against Idolaters, modern Jews, and Anti-Trinitarians, How the Unity of God is evinc'd, with an Account of Polytheism, Antient and Modern.

### ALSO

How the TRINITY of Persons in the Unity of the divine Essence is reveal'd in the Old and New Testament, and was believ'd by the antient Jews till the Romans destroy'd Jerusalem. How the Scripture represents the divine Economy, or the Conduct of the Three divine Persons in the Family of God. And the Opinion of the first Coristians, both before and after the first Council of Nice, that met A.D. 325, &c.

By JAMES, ANDERSON, D. D. Chaplain to the Right Honourable DAVID Earl of BUCHAN.

## LONDON.

Printed for RICHARD FORD, at the Angel in the Pultry, over-against the Compter; and sold by Andrew Millar, at Buchanan's Head in the Strand; and John Jackson; at St. James's Gate, Pall-Mall. M.DCC.XXXIII.

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### T O

## 30HN MITCHELL, M.D.

SIR,

HEN I reflect on our old Friendship, early contracted at the University, which hitherto has not been once interrupted, I think my self obliged thus to testify my due Sense of it, and to return you my hearty Thanks for your many good Offices; particularly for

getting me the Use of some scarce Books, on the Subject of this Differtation, (as well as others) from the curious Library of your learned Friend Sir RICHARD ELLYES, Baronet. (who indeed is the common Friend, both of the Literati and of the Orthodox, of all Denominations) whereby I was inabled to bave writ a large Volume in Defence of the divine Trinity in Unity against the Jews, the Arians, the Socinians, and other Adversaries that affect no Name: But my Intention was only to write these sew Sheets for the Use of plain People, who are not accustomed to read large Books; in order to preserve them sound in the Faith, and to belp them to stand up for the Truth, as they may have Occasion, or to reclaim any of those that are infested with Error. I know you approve of such an bonest Intention; and therefore, amidst your close Application to learned Studies, I bope you will accept of this Address, and patronize this Performance, as well meant,

DEAR SIR.

Your much obliged old Friend and Servant,

JAMES ANDERSON.

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# DOXOLOGY:

1. To bim that choic us first,
Before the World began;
To bim that bore the Curse
To fave rebellious Man;
To bim that form'd
Our Hearts anew,
Is endless Praise
And Glory due:

The FATHER'S Love shall run Through our immortal Songs; We bring to God the Son Hosannas on our Tongues. Our Lips address The Spirit's Name, With equal Praise And Zeal the same.

g. Almighty God, to Thee
Be endless Honours done,
The undivided Three,
And the mysterious One.
Where Reason fails
With all her Powers,
There Faith prevails,
And Love adores.

<sup>\*</sup> See Dr. WATTS's Hymns, Book RI, Hymns 38, and 39.



# UNITY in Trinity,

AND

# TRINITY in Unity.



HEY that come unto God must believe that he is, perfectly sufficient to himself and them too, and that he can communicate his Sufficiency by his Efficiency or his Operations. The All-sufficiency of God results or is known to us partly from his Effence and

Subsistence or Personality; and when we presume to speak of God, we must, with Fear and Reverence, consider,

1. His EXISTENCE.

2. His ESSENCE.

3. His SUBSISTENCE.
4. His EFFICIENCE.

1. The Existence of God has been judiciously evinced by the Learned, from various Topicks of Arguments as from the Subordination of Causes, the Creation and Conservation of the Universe, and the Government of the World; also from the Heavens and the Earth, from Mankind, Republicks, Laws and Miracles, from the Testimony of Con-Rience, of all Nations, and of God himself, speaking both in his Operations and in his written Word: And though the Fool hath said, or wishd, in his Heart that there is no God, there was never yet any folid Argument produced a-gainst the Existence of God.

2. The Essence of God is known unto us partly by his Mames, and partly by his Actributes : His Names are best known known in his written Word; for He himself best knows by what Names he should be calld: nor had the Heathens any true Names of God, but what either they borrowd from thence, or else were convey'd by traditional Revelation, down from Father Noah, and his Sons the Patriarchs of the Nations: But his Attributes are discoverable by sound Reason; for That teacheth us that God must be a Spirit, most simple, or without Composition, unchangeable, immense, omnipresent, eternal, immortal, willing what he pleaseth, infinitely wise and faithful, good and gracious, just and holy, an almighty and glorious Majesty, ever blessed and happy, absolutely perfect and absolutely first; or the one infinite Being, the Cause of all other Beings.

3. The Subsistence, or Personality of God, is no less apparent to Reason, or Nature's Light, than his Attributes, nay, results from them; for such Attributes import he is a divine Person, or subsists as an independent and free Agent; nor has this been ever Matter of Dispute: But the grand Question is about the Plurality of God's Subsistence, or whether, in the one divine Essence, there are three Subsistences, or divine Persons? For that is a Doctrine not discoverable by human Reason till assisted with divine Revelation.

4. The Efficience of God (or his Operations) is also discoverable by Reason, which teacheth us, that such a Being, absolutely perfect, must have suitable divine Operations, both in himself from all Eternity, and out of himself, or in the Creatures, of which he is the Maker, Preserver, and Judge.

But the Subjects I am now to handle are,

I. The divine ATTRIBUTE of God's UNITY; and,

2. The TRINITY of his Personality, according to holy Scripture. Particularly,

Deut. vi. 4. Hear, O Israel, Jehovah, our God, Jehovah is one.

Jehovah is one.

Jehovah is one.

Jehovah is one.

Three that bear Record in Heaven, the Father, the Logos, and the Holy Ghost; and these Three are one Thing.

1. The UNITY of the Godhead is here intimated in the Words of Moses, JEHOVAH ELOHENU JEHOVAH ECHAD, the Lord our God is one Lord. In which we have,

(1.) The Exhortation Hear, not only with your Ears, but with your Mind also; or acknowledge, believe, and retain this lowest Basis, this sirm Foundation of all Religion; for,

for, in the Hebrew, the last Letter of this Word Hear, and of the last Word One, are large Letters, to excite the greater Attention; and this Verse, with the following to the 9th Verse inclusive, make one of the four Paragraphs written on the Jewish Philasteries and Frontlets; and it was also fixed, or painted, on the Posts of their Doors in old Times, and solemnly pronounced in their Houses Morning and Evening, saying, JEHOVAH ELOHENU JEHOVAH ECHAD! used first in Opposition to the Polytheism of the Gentiles, but now in Opposition to the Christians, whom the Jews think are Polytheists.

(2.) The Hearers, Hear, O Ifrael! all of you in general, and every one in particular; for without hearing this great Truth as you ought, you cannot be calld the Israel of

God.

(3.) The Thing to be heard is, first, the Unity of God, JEHOVAH is One; and next the Trinity of divine Perfons, intimated by the trine Expression of God, viz. 1. Jehowah. 2. Our God. 3. Jehowah is One.

In handling the UNITY of God,

I. I shall briefly prove it.

II. Shall explain the Nature of the divine UNITY.

III. Shall enquire into the ancient and modern POLY-THEISM.

I. I shall give the Evidence of this Truth, that God, Jehovah, is One, from Testimony and Reason: The Testi-

MONY is good and strong; for it is attested,

Philosophy, and scornd the poetical Religion of the ignorant Populace; and it were endless to quote their Sayings. PLATO plainly afferts it: See Selden. de SOPHOCLES affirms, that there is truly but one God, who made Heaven and Earth. OR-Prolegom.

Pheus, in his Retractation, concludes, God

is One, the immortal King of the World, is from himself, and all Things are from him: Nay, SOCRATES suffer'd Martyrdom for this Truth, being slain, because he would not recant it: CICERO, writing of the Nature of the Gods, afferts, that all the Gods and Goddesses are but the one God! To this one God the Athenians crested an Al-

tar, as to the unknown God, whom they igno- Acts xvii.

rantly worshipped. For though Polytheism a-

bounded among the *Heathens*, yet this *Truth* being so evident to common Reason, was never obliterated, but preserved,

B 2 by

by Men that rationally enquired after God, and who, without Revelation, discovered the Unity of God: Tis true, they were guilty of Idolatry in joining with the Populace to worship more Gods than one; yet they regarded those other Gods only as the Favourites of the one supreme God, whom they calld the God of Gods, and Cause of Causes; and they could plead as much for themselves as the Papists plead now for worshipping Saints and Angels; or as the Arians plead for worshipping the Lord Jesus Christ, while they esteem him only a created God.

2. By all Nations of Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, both Antient and Modern, who all agree in this Truth, and

it were endless to quote them.

Zech. xiv. 9. ly, when the Prophet says, In that Day there shall be one Jehovah, and his Name One!

Mal. ii. 10. And another says, Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us? And

Matt. xii. 29. Christ says, The first of all the Commandments

is, Hear, O Ifrael, the Lord our God is one Lord.
2. Negatively, feeluding all from the divine Dignity but this one God: Thus Moses says, Unto thee is

Deut. iv. 35. was shewed, that thou mightest know that Jehovah he is God, and that there is none else i Sam. ii. 2. besides him. So Hannah prays, There is none

holy as Jchovah; for there is none befides thee.

Pal xviii. 31. And David prays, For there is none like thee;
neither is there any God besides thee. And

Hol. zii. 4. God says, Thou shalt know no God but me; for there is no Savidur beside me.

But this Truth is also evident from Reason; for NATURE proclaims it, because of the Subordination of Things in which we may rise to one necessary, self-existent, independent, eternal Being, absolutely first, with whom no other Being could co-exist, whose infinite Perfections plainly exclude all others; for there cannot be two First, nor two Infinites: And Reason teacheth us, that the one First, the one infinite Being, must be the first Cause of all other Beings, and their ultimate End, boundless in it self, and setting Bounds to all other Beings, as the omnipotent, supreme Sovereign; and that there cannot be more than One thus qualified.

Many are the Absurdities that follow the contrary, as may be seen in the History of the Heathen Gods and Goddesses; especially that more Gods would either know one another's Decrees and Counsels, or not; if not, then they are not omissions;

gistions; por could they be omnipotent if they could not him; der one another's Operations.

II. The Nature of this divine Unity is carefully to be observed; for it is not a Unity of Species that admits of more Singulars or Inviduals of the same Name and Nature, because he is the one singular God; nor a Unity of composed Parts, as the Soul and Body are united in the Composition of a Man; for there can be no Composition in God, that implying an Impersection; nor an Unity of Subject and Accident, as in Angels and human Souls: But it is a Unity that excludes all Composition, whereby God is undivided and indivisible into more Gods; for the divine Essence is only One. Therefore the divine Unity is not arithmetical, like the Beginning of a Number, but natural, essential, peculiar, and transcendental, and God is One, after a Way different

from any other Being.

But the divine Unity is not repugnant to a Plurality of Names, that express the same one God, nor to a Plurality of Attributes, that express the same infinite Persection of the divine Being, or Essence; for the divine ATTRIBUTES are not to be confidered as Parts or Ingredients of the divine ESSENCE, because God is most simple, or without Parts or Composition; otherwise every Attribute would be only Part of Persection, or something in God less than God: which is contrary to the Simplicity of the divine Being. whose Attributes, as they are in him, are not distinguished as one Thing from another, and their Distinction arises only from our Inability, to conceive or apprehend, all at once, the fimple Identity and sublime Perfection of God, which we must apprehend distinctly, and by degrees, comparing God's Perfection with the Perfections of Creatures, in confidering the Operations of God: Thus when God acts powerfully, wisely, graciously, justly, &c. we say that the Attributes. called the Power, Wildom, Grace, Justice of God, appear: though still there can be no Difference between the Attributes and the Effence of God, as between Things really diver/e, because they are the same: Nor is the divine UNITE repugnant to a TRINITY of Persons in the same one divine Effence; for that it is not a Unity of Person, but of Effence, as will appear in the Sequel.

III. The antient and modern POLYTHEISM, or Plurality of Gods, shall be consider'd. Tho' Error is very old, it must be younger than Truth, because it is only a Deviation from Truth, or an Opposition to it: Thus tho' Polytheism should prove as old

as the Separation of the Church from the World, at the Expulsion of Cain from Adam's Alears, it is not so old as this Doctrine of the divine Unity, which is eternal. But if POLYTHEISM prevailed not before the Flood, which happen'd A. M. 1656. it soon prevailed after it, among the Offsfpring of Noah. For,

I. Soon after the Grand Dispersion of the Nations from Shinar, (which began after the Flood 154 Years) forgetting the Traditions of Noah, or pretending to meliorate them, the Nations came to adore the Sun, Moon, and Stars, which is the most antient Idolatry: first admiring the Ornament of the Heavens, the Courses and fixed Order of the heavenly Bodies, their Virtues, Influences, and Operations in the Earth, They next believed those Globes containd living Creatures, which they thought were capable of receiving Adoration, as inserior Deities, the Representatives of the One supreme God, and then began to adore them: For we find after the Dispersion, 273 Years; or after the Flood, 427 Years, when the God of Glory appeard to Abraham at Ur, Josh. xxiv. 2. he and his Father Terah had been long such Idolaters among the Chaldeans.

2. Next they deify'd their Heroes; for NOAH was worshipped by the Names of Janus, Bacchus, and Saturn; so
HAM by that of Jupiter Hammon; JAPHET by that of
Neptune; and SHEM by that of Phuto; and innumerable
Heroes afterwards by other Names. This Idolatry was owing
to a Dread of their exorbitant Power, while alive; or, after
they were dead, to People's admiring the Rehearsal of their
Heroes great and worthy Deeds; or to an excessive Fondness
of their Memories for Favours bestowd; or to a flattering of

Acts xii. 21,

Acts xii. 21,

Jews deify'd HEROD AGRIPPA to his Face;
and the Roman Poets flatter'd Augustus, by
deifying Julius Cæsar after his Death.

3. Image Worship also came soon in Fashion, even as soon as they could form the Statues and Similitudes of their deify'd Heroes, till there was no End of their Imagery; for they worshipped the Images of all sorts of living Creatures, which they fancied were the Representatives of some Divinity, till at last they worshipped Stones in the Highway, and Stocks of Trees, Gardens and Groves, Temples and Tops of Hills, and other inanimate Things, wherein they soolishly imagind, that some Deity resided; so that some more fanatical Nations worshipped thirty thousand Gods, and three hundred Joves, or Chiefs of the Gods.

This was owing to their Ignorance of God's Nature; as the absolutely first, independent and perfect Being, who must be one only, and that it derogates from his Honour to affert more Gods than him, or to form an Image of him, or to imagine a vicarious Representation of him. This Ignorance gradually prevaild among the Nations after the Dispersion, till, forgetting the Precepts of NOAH, Polytheism became the Religion by Law established in most Nations; and People born and bred under it, who thought it a Crime to be wifer than their Fathers, wanted not slaming blind Zeal to call those Atheists that dissented from them, and to cut off all that profand, or even despised their Idols; as in the Case of Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego in Chaldea, and of Socrates in Greece.

Nay, though God's peculiar Nation knew the Truth of the divine Unity by solemn and frequent Revelations of God's Will, yet they often imitated the various Idolatries of the Gentiles, for which they were often finartly punished, until

they were cured by the Babylonish Captivity.

4. This formal and direct POLYTHEISM appeared foon among those first Christians, calld Hereticks: For about A. D. 110. VALENTINUS forged his thirty Aiones, derived from their first Principle of Profundity and Silence, the Father of BYTHUS and SIGES, their two primary Gods, from whom sprang their thirty Aiones, as

inferior Gods. After him MARCION, the Disciple of Cerdon, about A. D. 145. feigned two Gods, or an EVIL God, the Author of the World, and of the Law, and a GOOD God, the Author of Redemption and the Gospel: Nay, Origen says, that Marcion made three Gods, ONE of the Jews, ONE

Thefe Idolatries, and the Arguments against them, are at length in the Writings of the Fathers.

of the Heathens, and ONE of the Christians. The Martienites were much imitated by the MANICHEANS, who also afferted two Gods, one GOOD God, whom they calld Light, and one EVIL God, whom they calld Matter. This all was owing also to real Ignorance of the Godhead, and to their perusing the Writings of the Heathens with more Pleasure, than the facred Books of divine Revelation: Yet the Notion of two Gods, GOOD and EVIL, still prevails among the Heathens.

Next, A. D. 370. the TRIFORMIANS appeared, who being angry at the Sabellians for allowing only one divine Person in the Godbead, or for afferting that the three Persons differed only by their Names, affirmed that God was of three Forms, or that the Escape of God was divisible into

Father, Son, and Spirit, who had each a Part of the divine Essence; or that the Parts of the one God made the

Trinity.

Next, about A. D. 485. the TETRATHEISTS arole; who believed in four Gods, affirming, that, besides the Essences of the Fasher, Son, and Spirit, there was a fourth Essence common to those three, by whose Communication they were Gods.

Next, about A.D. 574. the TRITHEISTS appeared, who openly professed three Gods, (in Opposition to the Sabellians) or three divine Essences compleat, or one Essence

for each of the three Persons.

5. The next POLYTHEISM is what we may call CON-

5. The next POLITHEISM is what we may can CON-SEQUENTIAL, from certain Principles and Practices, even though the People so guilty will not own the Consequence.

Thus we may rank,

1. The ARIANS; antient and modern, the SOCINIANS, and all the Anti-Trinitarians, who, the they boaft of maintaining the Unity of God, or that there is but one felf-existent Being, or Person, are truly Tritheists or Ditheists, in confequence of their Practice; for some of them worship Christ with divine Honours, while they own him to be only a Creature, which is Ditheism, or two Gods; and those of them who worship the Holy Ghost too, without believing him to be the eternal God, are Tritheists, as will appear in the Sequel.

2. The PAPISTS, who, though they profess one only God. pay religious divine Worship to others, both in Heaven and Earth; in Heaven to the Virgin Mary, the holy Angels; and the departed Souls of the Saints; and on Earth they worship their holy Reliques and Images; and their consecrated Bread, before which they fall down with the same Reverence in Acts of religious Devotion, as they would before the Originals. Nor will their Distinction of Worship help them. calld Latria, Dulia, and Hyper Dulia; because it has no Foundation in Scripture, and also it imports religious Worship, which is not to be given to any vicarious Representation of God, nor to any Person or Thing short of the one God. Consequently the Papifts are Idolaters, as much as the old Heathers, both being equally guilty of giving external Adoration in Acts of Religion, to Things that could be called the vicarious Signs and Representatives of God.

3. VOLUPTUOUS Persons of all Parties, whose God is either their Belly, or some other Objects of their Lusts and Pleasures; or all Gluttons, Drankards, and carnal People, whose chief Delight is the Lust of the Flesh, and in the

Enjoyment of fleshly Pleasures.

4. MISERS also, or covetous Persons, that in all Ages, and now still, have made the World their God, or Money, Lands and worldly Substance, which is adored, at least depended upon by them more than the one true God; for Covetousness is Idolatry, saith the Col. iii. 5. Apostle.

5. AMBITIOUS Men also, who would facrifise all Things to their Grandure, make an Idol of external Pomp and Power, and Iyranny; for that is the God whom they

ferve, and whom they exalt above all Gods.

6. Nay, too many thro' Ignorance, and a foolish Education, make the DEVIL a God, by fearing him as if he was Omniscient, Omnipotent, and Omnipresent, as if he knew their Hearts (which is the Divine Prerogative) and as if he could at his Pleasure distress them; not considering, that the fallen Arch-Angel, call'd the Devil and Satan, with all his Legions, are under the Chains of God's Will and Providence; and under the Dominion of the Lord Jesus Christ, who came to destroy the Works of the Devil: And Christ now ruling in the midst of his Enemies, until they all be made his Footstool, his Followers have no Reason to be asraid of Satan, like the poor Heathers of old, when they worshipped him and his Crew under the various Names of the Heather Gods.

This should put us on our Guard against all Sorts of Idoa latry and Polytheism, both formal and consequential, remembring the first COMMAND, Thou shalt have no other God before me! Therefore, HEAR, O ISRAEL, JEHOVAH, OUR GOD, JEHOVAH IS ONE! And let us fay from the Heart, Whom have I in Heaven but Pfal. lxxiii. 25. Thee? And there is none upon Earth whom I desire besides Thee! Acquiescing in him alone, and laying out our felves, and all we have for him only, being perfuaded that he is Elhaddai, God All-sufficient, our Shield, and exceeding great Reward; and, that nothing can do us good por hurt without him. In him alone then let us fix our Faith, Hope and Love, owning and worthipping him alone with all our Heart, Soul, Strength and Mind; which is both our Duty and Interest, according to the plain Intimations of Reason and Revelation.

THE UNITY of the Godhead being thus establish'd, I proceed to speak of the TRINITY of God's Personality; or to shew, that the One God is the Father, the Word and the Holy Gbost, who are one Thing, one Divine Essence.

I hinted before, that this one God's All-sufficiency refults, or is known to us, partly from his Essence and sessential Properties, and partly from his Subfistence or Perfonality, which is not disputed. But the main Dispute is about the Plurality of God's Personality; or, whether in the one Divine Essence there are three Subsistences or Divine Persons? This we call TRINITY in Unity; for in Scripture we find, that all our Good, or our partaking of God's All-sufficiency, flows from the Love of the Father, from the Grace of the Son, and from the Communication of the Holy Ghost: Nay, this same Trine-Subsistence of the Godhead is intimated to us in the Words of Moses, mentioning, 1. Jehovah, or the Father. 2. Elohenu, our God, or the Logos, the Memra. 3. Jebovah again, or the Holy Spirit; and these Three, Jehovah, our God, Jehovah is One. And Moses mentioning the one God thrice in a breath, well agrees with the more plain Revelation of the Divine Trinity in the New Testament; all true Christians believing with the Apostle, that there are Three who bear Record in Heaven,

1 John v. 7. the Father, the Logos, and the Holy Ghost, and that these Three are one Thing, one Essence.

It is not my present Business to stay in explaining how the Father, the Word, and the Spirit, bear Witness to Jesus Christ, as he came by Water and by Blood; but to lay hold of this Text as an evident Proof of the Divine Trinity; for in this heavenly witnessing we have the three Persons of the one Godhead declared to be not one Person but one Thing: Nor does this Text imply only, that the Father, Son and Spirit, are one in their Testimony; for the that is true, it is not the chief Thought or Idea convey'd by these words; because this Phrase, These Three are one Thing, is quite different from the Phrase in the next Verse, viz. And these Three agree in one Thing. But seeing these Three are one Thing, that one Thing can be none other than the one Divine Essence.

The Adversaries have look'd upon this Text as so plain a Proof of this Doctrine, that they have labour'd hard to shew, it has been interpolated designedly by the Orthodox, because it is not found in some antient Copies of the Greek New Testament; but they have not yet succeeded, for many learned Men have bravely desended the Genuineness of this Text, whose Proofs would be too long in this Place. 'Tis true, some

fome antient Copies want this Verse, but that may be owing either to the Carelessness of Transcribers, or rather to the Prevalency of the Arians; for we have no Copy older than that Period; and they, having bitterly opposed this Doctrine, banish'd and persecuted the Professors of it, may be, without breach of Charity, suppos'd to have castrated the sacred Books; for Ambrose, who died A.D. 397. charges them with taking some Things out of their Copies of the Bible \*. cap. 11.

De Spiritu Sanct. Lib. 111.

Nor

\* Lucian, who wrote about the End of the first Century, shews, it was the known Doctrine of the first Christians, because, like an heathen Enemy he fcoffs at it as ridiculous. And about A. D. 192. Tertullian says, that the Connection of the Father in the Son, and of the Son in the Paraclete (or Holy Ghost) makes three cobering Persons, and these Three are one Thing!

About A.D. 250 Cyprian says, It is curitten of the Father, the Son, and the Spirit, and these Three are one Thing!

In the Council of Nice, that met A. D. 325. Atkanalius disputing with Arius, urged this Verse against him, and Arius objected not against its Genuinenels.

In the same fourth Century this Verse was in the Vulgate Latin Bible, said to be translated by gerom, who fmartly censures some other Translators for omitting it, saying, We find that some unbelieving Tranflators of the first Epistle of John, bave much erred from the Truth of the Faith, in omitting the Testimony of the Father, the Word and the Spirit, by which Tostimony both the Catholick Faith is very much strengthen'd, and also the one substantial Divinity of the Father, Son and

Holy spirit is confirmed. But surely this corroborates Ambrose's aforesaid Accusation of the Arians.

About A. D. 484. Eugenius Bishop of Carthage, and other Catholick Bishops, insisted upon it in their Address to Hunnericus King of the Vandals in Africa. So A. D. 508. Fulgentius Bishop of Ruspa in Africa quotes it expresly with the aforesaid Quotation of Cyprian.

Now these Witnesses liv'd when the Arians were uppermost and rampant with Civil Power, persecuting the Oribodox most severely. But whereas the Adverfaries object, that these are only from Africa; and that the Testimony from gerom and the Vulgate Latin Bible are Interpolations (tho' they have not prov'd it, according to their usual Boldness) we answer, that Cassiodorus of Ravema was no African, but a learned Italian, who flourish'd A. D. 414. and towards the End of the fifth Century he wrote a short Latin Commentary on the Atts and Fpiftles, in which he tran-

Philopatris, p. 1121. Er ČK प्राथम, हेर्ड हंग्स्ड Teia. Advers. Praxeam, cap. 25.

De Unitate Eccles. pag. 255.

Tom. II. pag.

Prolegom. in 7 Epift. Canon. Fol. 507.

see Victor Vitensis de persecutione Vandalorum, Lib. II. pag. 643. Bafil, 1535. and Fulgentii Epifcopi, oper. p.45. Paris, 1639.

flates

Nor is there any Thing in this Text but what is agreeable to, and mentioned in the Gospel of the same Apostle John, which begins with a glorious Description of the Word or Logos, and expresly mentions the same Record or Witnessing concerning Jesus Christ; thus Christ says, The Father himself who hath sent me hath born John v. 37. Witness of me: And again, I am one that bears John viii. 18. Witness of my self, and the Father that sent me beareth Witness of me: And again, When the Comforter is come, whom I will send unto John xv. 26. you from the Father, he shall testify of me! And again, I and my Fatker are one, not one John x. 30. Person but one Thing! in somer. As for the Terms of the Dostrine, 'tis true, Unity and Trinity, and Essence, are not in Holy Scripture, but the Ideas or Things thereby meant are contained in Scripture plainly and amply enough; and these Words must be used by us, because they have been used in all Ages. The Ancients meant by Effence the Nature of God, according to Scripture, for the Galatians, when they knew not God, served these that by Nature are no Gods. They express'd it also by the Form of Gal. iv. 8. Phil. ii. 6. God, and by the Godhead, or that by which Rom. i. 20.

Rom. i. 20. God, and by the Godhead, or that by which God is God; for That, by which a Thing is what it is, may be call'd its H. Jence. Now as E. Jence agrees to fingular Substances, it is call'd Subsistence; and as that Subsistence is found in rational Beings, it is call'd Personality; so that thus a Person is a rational Subsistence, having an Understanding and a Will of his own; and these Three Divine Persons are so described in Scripture, with the Pronouns I, Thou, and He, apply'd to 'em, whereby a Person is always denoted.

But this Truth is not discoverable by our Reason till it is assisted by Revelation; for the we are not against Reasons and Similitudes in explaining it, yet still we must regard it as a Mystery or secret Truth; for it is calld the Mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ: And it is properly a revealed Truth,

flates these Words not after the Vulgate Latin, Et bi Tres unum sunt, And these Three are one Thing; but immediately from the Greek, Et bi Tres sunt unus Dens, And these Three are one God; for if he had not had a Greek Copy before him he would have readily sollow'd the Vulgate Latin.

or what we could not have known without Revelation. Nor were any of the Heathen Sages, by all their penetrating Reafon, ever able to discover it; for what we find like it in their Writings, is only a Vestige of the Divine Trinity, not by mere Ratiocination, but by the Remains of the Noachical Religion, and by conversing with the Jews; and even that too was mixed with Fable. Indeed Plato talks of God's three Principles, which Proclus, one of his Followers, calls a Piece of Theology deliver'd by God himself! tho' not immediately to Plato, but to those from whom Plato learnd it, even the Jews in Egypt, where Plato live thirteen Years. Therefore the Unitarians are unjust, in affirming, that the Christians borrowd their Notion of the Trinity from Plato; for they never quoted him till some Platonists turnd Christians. Even Justin Martyr, who admired Plato, declares, it was only from the written Word of God that he receiv'd the Christian Religion, and he never quoted Plato against the Heathen and Jews in Desence of the Trinity; nay, Justin wrote against Marcion, who from Plato's Writings had broached his wild Opinions: So Tertullian, perceiving the Gnosticks and Valentinians made much use of Plato, calls his Books the Sauce of all Hereticorum Conreticks, by which they spoild and corrupted dimentum. the Purity of Christianity.

And yet we have this Advantage from Plato's Notion of the Trinity, that it is not the Invention of Justin Martyr, (as some of the Adversaries have soolishly aftirm'd) but was intimated, tho' obscurely, by Plato, about five Hundred Years before Justin; and also, that the most learned among the Heathen sound not those Absurdities in this Doctrine that the Socinians, Arians, Unitarians, and others, now pretend to find. But still it remains true, that the Heathen Sages from natural Reason, unassisted with Revelation (either written or traditional) could not conclude that God, who is one in Essence, is Three in Personality, and Mankind is obli-

ged to Divine Revelation for that Discovery.

There-

### Therefore in treating of this Mystery.

1. I shall show how it is reveald in the Old Testament.

II. And how it was believe by the ancient Tews from the sealing of the Oid Testament till after the Romans destroyd Jerusalem.

III. How it is reveald in the New Testament.

IV. I shall prove the Deity and Personality of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoft, according to Scripture.

V. Shall enquire how these three Persons differ from human Persons, from the Divine Essence, and from each ot ber.

VI. Shall explain the Divine Economy or Family-Difpenfation and Government of these three Persons of the one Godhead in and over the Church, the House and Family of God.

VII. Shall shew the Opinion of the first Christians about this Doctrine, before and after the first Council of

Nice.

VIII. Shall answer the usual Objections against it.

IX. Shall enquire, Whether this Doctrine is necessary to be believe?

X. And conclude, with the good Improvement that true Believers can make of this Truth.

I. I shall shew how this Doctrine of Trinity in Unity is reveald in the Old Testament; beginning with the first

Words of Holy Scripture.

1. In the beginning God, ELOHIM, created the Heavens and the Earth; where Elohim, a plural Name, is joind to a fingular Verb, created; but seeing there can be no Plural of less than Two, we must at least suppose, that the Father and the Logos are meant here, and the Spirit in Verse 2. who moved upon the Face of the Waters! And these are the three Elohim equally concern'd in Creation, as the three Persons in the one Essence of God.

The modern Jews deny not that Elohim is plural; nay, the Talmudists teach, that the In Megilla, cap.1. Fol. ii. seventy two Interpreters purposely changed Elohim into Theos, God, in the singular, least Ptolemy Philadelphus, who employ'd them, should

think the Jews were Polytheists, like himself.

But Moses intending to root out Polytheism, why did he use the plural ELOHIM? For he had the fingular ELOAH (which he used Deut. xxxii.15, 17.) and several other Names of God

God in the fingular, as EL and JEHOVAH, any of which had been fitter against Polytheism; but Moses here chose not two fingulars, not faying Jehovah created, but a plural Noun with a fingular Verb, Elohim created! and repeats it thirty Times in his History of the Creation. Yet in other Places ELOHIM is joind to plural Verbs, Nouns and Adjectives; as Elihu says, Where Job xxxv. 10. is ELOHIM thy Makers? So Abraham said. when ELOHIM caused me to wan ler; where Gen. xx. 13. the Verb caused is plural. And Facob calld the Place El Bethel, because there ELOHIM Gen. xxxv. 7. appeared unto him; where the Verb appeared is plural. So Moses faith, What Nation is so Deut. iv. 7. great, which has ELOHIM nigh unto the --- v. o. fame? Where the Adjective night is plural; and he calls God ELOHIM CHAJIM, the Living God; both Words being plural. And Joshua says, Te cannot serve Jehovah; for he is an holy God, ELOHIM KODESHIM, both plu-Josh. xxiv. 1 g. ral. So David fays, What Nation is like If-2 Sam.vii. 23. rael, whom the ELOHIM went to redeem? 2 Chron. xvii. Where the Verb is plural (yet in the parallel Place the same Verb is fingular;) and the living Elohim, both plural, is found in other Jer. x. 10. Places. So that, tho' there is but one JE---- xxiii. 36. HOVAH there are three ELOHIM, to whom the Name and Title of Jehovah belongs; for in the Preface of the Decalogue, God fays, I am JEHOVAH thy ELOHIM! and in many Exod. xx. z. Places of the Pentateuch we read of Jehovah Eloheka, the Lord thy Gods: And indeed there is no Word in the Hebrew so constructed as Elohim, sometimes with the fingular, and fometimes with the plural, and fometimes with both in the same Context.

But the Adversaries object,

1. That the Elohim is plural in Form, it is fingular in fignification, denoting one individual God; for that other facred Writers express it by El, as Job ix. 2. But how should Tom.I. Lib II. Man be just before El, God? And that when Creation and Divine Power is ascribed to Elohim, the exclusive Word alone, or only, is added; as in 2 Kings xix. 15. Thou art the Elohim (God) even thou alone! And in Psalm lxxxvi. 10. Thou art the Elohim (God) alone! and therefore ELOHIM is of a singular Signification.

Answer. We deny not that Elohim fignifies a most fingular Individual; for so is the Divine Nature; but we affirm, that in the individual God a Plurality of Persons is denoted by Elobim, according to its peculiar Construction. They would fain have us think, That Divine Power is ascribed to the alone Person of the Father exclusive of the Son and Spirit; for the Word Individual is ambiguous: But if they fay it is ascribed to the alone individual God, we agree, and they argue nothing; for the Dispute is not about the Unity of the Godhead. Nor does it follow, because Elohim is expressed by the singular El, that it denotes only one singular Individual; for it only follows, that Elohim is the same with El, the same one God being call'd both Elohim and El. for divers Reasons; or Elohim to express a Plurality of Persons, and El to express the Unity of Nature. Nay, the Adversaries are forced to own, that Elohin fignifies a Plurality of Attributes; and therefore it is not of a fingular Signification. and they contradic themselves.

2. Objection. The ELOHIM of Moses is of a singular Signification, because no Interpreters have dared to render it in the plural, GODS; whereas in other Places they have so render'd it; as Psal. lxxxii. 6. I have said ye are Gods, Elohim! speaking of Magistrates; and Psal. xxvii. 7. Wor-

ship him all ye Gods, Elohim! speaking of Angels.

Answer. The Word Elohim in those Places signifies Magistrates and Angels, but not God, as is granted on all Sides:

As for the Interpreters, the best of 'em are of our fide; but the Genius of other Languages Grammarians justly observe, agrees not with that Hebraism; for we use not that when Eto join a Plural with a Singular, and it is lubim expresharth with us to express God in the Plural; feth God, the for that the Word God denotes, in our modern affixa are al-Languages, the Nature of God, not the Perways of the fons in the Godhead; whereas Elohim denotes fingular, tho' Therefore feeing all Languages want a the word is fit Word for Elohim, all Interpreters should plural. have retaind it as well as the Word Jehovah,

and have thus rendered it, In the Beginning Elokim created,

whereby this Objection had been prevented.

3. Objection. Christ and his Apostles ascribe Creation, not to a God implying Multiplicity or Plurality, but to a most fingular Individual calld the Father; for Matt. xi. 25. Christ says, I thank thee, O Father, Lord of Heaven and Earth! And the Apostles Acts iv. 24,27. with one accord pray, Lord, Thou are God who hast made Heaven and Earth, &c.

Soon explaining who he is; For of a Truth against thy holy Child Jesus—they were gatherd together! Wherein Creation is ascribed to God the Father alone, without implying the Trinity: For though we should grant that Elohim implies a certain Plurality, yet none can deny that one singular Individual is denoted by the Appellation of Father, to whom Creation is ascribed. Now sure Christ and his Apostles speak not repugnantly to Moses; therefore the Elohim of Moses means one sole individual, even the Father of Jesus Christ.

Answer 1. It is allow'd, that Creation is ascribed to the one fingular individual God, without implying a Multiplicity, and to God as the Father; and to the Father alone, in exclusion of other Gods, but not of the other divine Persons, the Logos and Spirit, to whom Creation is also ascribed.

2. Christ there spoke of himself as the Mediator, acting by Commission from the Father in the Economy of Salvation, and spoke of the Father there as God; and so did the Apostles. Now we don't say that Christ, as Mediator, created the World, but as the eternal Word or Logos, by whom all Things were made.

3. The word Individual being here ambiguous, we thus distinguish: If they say that Creation is only ascribed to the alone individual Person of the FATHER, and not to the WORD and SPIRIT, it is salse, as will appear in the Sequel: But if they say, it is ascribed to the alone individual God, it is true; for that the divine Nature is there expressed

by the Father; and so they argue nothing.
4. Objection: If the ELOHIM of Moses imports a Plu-

rality of Persons, why not also a Plurality of Essences; for if the fingular Word God fignifies the one numerical Effence of God, why may not the plural Word Elohim, Gods, fignify a Plurality of Essences? For what can Three Elobine fignify, if not Three Gods, unless the Ignorance of the Hebrew word covers the Error? And if Elohim fignifies a Plurality of Persons, why is it used so often to express one fingle Person? For MOSES is said Exod. iv. 16, to be unto Aaron instead of ELOHIM, and one Angel is calld Elohim; the one Idol Dagon Judg. xiii. 23. is call'd Elohim, and other fingle Idols in Scripture: Also the sole Person of the Father, 1 Sam. v. 7. Therefore ELOHIM, ELOHEKA, God thy Pfal. xlv. 7. God, hath anointed thee: Because, with the Hebrews, those Things that fignify Dignity, are express'd in

the Plural, for the more Honour; as the word Elobim,

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that denotes Empire, Strength, and Power; so the words Baslim and Adonim, the piùral, have often a fingular Signification.

Answer 1. ELOHIM is derived from an old Arabick word, fightfying to worship; but even their Import of the word is

not repugnant to our Doctrine.

2. Nor is our Argument infringed by allowing that Names of Dignity are deliver'd fometimes in the Plural, in the second and third Person, and are join'd with a Singular, (tho not in the first Person) for that we argue not only from Elophin's being of the plural Number, but especially from its

occuliar Construction.

3. The Practice of thighify'd Persons speaking of themselves in the Plural, is not very antient, and not used by God in the sirft Person, who said, when giving the Law, I am Jehovah, thy God: Nay, tho Kings, for the more Honour, speak of themselves in the Plural; as, We George, We Philips; hor Georges the King, Philips the King, as Elohim is offen as food in Construction. Besides, when Princes sirft began so to speak, they intimated, that other Persons were join'd with them, either in Command, or in Council, will Custom brought it into the Courts of even absolute Monarche; but from the Beginning it was not so, for antiently they said, I Pharaoh, I Nebuchadnezzar, I Cyrus, &c.

4. The Word Elobim cannot fignify a Plurality of Effences; for That is not necessarily intered from a Plurality of Number, and is also repugnant to the one Effence of God: Thus as Magistrates, or Angels, are called Gods, Elobim, they are not meant Gods by Nature, for Jehovah is One; To by the ELOHIM of Moses we cannot understand more Gods by Nature: But the peculiar Construction of Elobim, allows it to be used sometimes to express one Person in the Godhead, by way of Appropriation; for that it ever implies the other two Persons, and intimates the one Essence of the three Persons, or Elobim, who are not three Gods, but one God, or one divine Essence.

5. This Idea is not cover'd by the Ignorance of the Hebrew Word, Elohim; for some of our Side have been and are as well skilld in that Language as any of the Adversaries; and in all Ages it has been own'd that Elohim signifies a Piu-

ratiny, the not of Effences.

6. When Elobim is applyd to Others befides God, it is only an improper Appellation, which cannot destroy its true and proper Acceptation: And the Words loose somewhat of their

their proper Strength and Signification by the Figures, call'd Metaphora and Katachrefts, when only the Name is regarded; yet when the Name Elohim is properly fpoken, wiz. of God, it cannot, by the other figurative Application, lose its Force of fignifying a Plurality of Persons, but retains it.

II. The next Testimony from the Old Testament is in those Texts where God speaks to himself, or of himself, in the

Plural.

Thus Moses brings in God, saying to some other Person, Let such a Thing be made, and it was made; for this Phrase, And God said, is eight times used in the first Chapter of Geness: But to whom did he speak? even to himself, or the Father to the Logos and Spirit. Not that we suppose a formal and proper Discourse or Colloquy among the three Persons in the one Godhead; for that This is reveal'd only after the manner of Men, in a Way suitable to our Capacity, for otherwise we could not understand God's Revalation.

Socinus expounding John i. 3. All Things were made by him, (the Logos) understands it not of the first Creation, but of the fecond: But his Disciples, the modern Unitarians, have deserted him, and agree in what he deny'd; only they suppose the Logos to fignify no more than the Vertue and Power of God: So that by this Phrase, Let such a Thing be made, and it was so; they think no more is imported than God's exciting of himself to do it, or that God said to himself, as one Person only, Let it be done, and it was so.

But an impartial Reader will be of our Mind, when he reads Ver. 16. And ELOHIM said, Let us make Man after our Image, after our Likeness; where the Plural, Elobim, is join'd to a plural Verb, make; and God speaks to more, Let us; and to Equals, after our Image, (for whether the Father, the Logos, or Spirit, spoke first, they are each the Jehovah Elohim, and equal in the Work of Creation) and not to any that have not the Power of creating; which is an eafy and a natural Thought; nay, it is explain'd by the Judgment of the old Synagogue, who believ'd the Logos to be a real Agent, a true efficient Cause to whom God spoke, and who, hy his infinite Power, perform'd the Works of the fix Days; tho' the modern Jews affirm, that God here spoke to the Angels; a Notion so ridiculous, that it resutes it self; for Man was made not after the Image of the Angels, but of God, who wanted not their Help.

The Tulmudif's lay, that Mofes was start-led at those Words of God, Let us make Man! and fearing the Danger of Polytbeism, he refused to write it, till God gave him express Orders.

Another of this fort is Gen. iii. 22. And JEHOVAH ELOHIM faid, Behold, the Man is become as one of us, to know Good and Evil; wherein a Plurality of Persons is plainly intimated. To which the Advertaries

Object, That, no doubt, God alludes to the Words of the Serpent, ver. 5. And ye shall be as ELOHIM, Gods, knowing Good and Evil; but 'tis certain the Ser-

pent promis'd not an Identity, or entire Equality with God the Creator, who has neither Beginning nor End; for the Serpent, and Eve too, knew they were created by him, or had a Beginning: Therefore the Serpent proposed not the Essence of God to Eve, but a certain Quality of God, call'd, the Knowledge of Good and Evil; which God having communicated to the Angels, they are therefore call'd Elobim, Gods, and sometimes he join'd himself with them, as here, no doubt, when he says, One of us: But we cannot thence conclude, that the Angels had the same one Essence, or Nature of God, and the Particle of Similitude is also remarkable, quasi, or as one of us:

Answer 1. They are not determin'd what to mean by Elobim; first expressing it by a certain Quality in God, or Knowledge, which being communicated to the Angels, they are next meant by Elohim; but it cannot mean both. Nor is there any proper Quality in God communicable to Creatures; for the he communicates Knowledge, yet not formally his own proper Knowledge: Nor have they given any Argument to prove that the Angels are here meant, nor have any translated it, Te shall be as Angels, as indeed there is no

Ground for such a Translation.

2. But what was the Angels Knowledge of Good and Evil that the Serpent proposed for the alluring of Eve? For if it was That of the fallen Angels, the Serpent acted not like himself, not artful enough; and if she knew not their Fall, yet the Proposal was not powerful enough to seduce her from God, for that it was not worth while to emulate the Angels in Knowledge, our Parents being but a little lower than the Angels.

3. What then is the Amount of their Objection? It is only this, that none can be tempted to affect an Equality with God: But this is contrary to the Experience of all Ages; for that same Satanical Ambition of the fallen Angels, insused by the diabolical Serpent into our first Parents, is from them

transmitted to their Offspring, tho all of them don't equally

discover it: Have we not heard of great Tyrants that affected the divine Name, State, Glory, and Worship? They would be Gods, but never affected to be Angels: They would be deify'd, and were above being angelify'd; which is a plain Indication that our first Parents vainly affected and rashly aspired after a certain Equality with God, in listning to the Serpent; but it cannot be prov'd that they affected to be like the Angels, especially that Moses has not yet spoken any Thing of Angels.

4. Nor would the fubtile Serpent, or Satan in the Serpent, propose to Eve such a Similitude to Elohim openly and directly; for in Temptations many Things are to be conceal'd, or dubiously moved, that the Person tempted may not see at first the Absurdity and Danger of the Proposal; therefore it is not worth enquiring, whether the Serpent propos'd an entire Likeness to God, or only a considerable Likeness, while we know it was such a Likeness as tempted her to transgress.

5. And whereas the Adversaries boldly affirm, that God joins the Angels with himself in the same Pronoun, when he says, Bebold, Man is become like one of us; it will farther appear to be false, by considering that God never join'd himself with his Creatures, Angels or Men, so as to make himself one of them, or so as to denote them to be one with bim, like one of us. No, they cannot prove it; nor can we know what God could intend by fuch a Conjunction with the Angels; for Man was formed after the Image of God, not of the Angels: Nay, if the Angels were here meant, God had faid, not like one of us, but like one of you; nor could the Phrase be taken ironically, but seriously, like one of us, that is, like the Angels fallen from us: But the Phrase is spoken by way of Reproach upon Man; as if God had faid, Behold, bow finely indeed is Man become like God, as one of us, the ELOHIM: How miserably disappointed is Man of his vain *Hooe* ?.

Another Text of this fort is Gen. xi. 7. Go to, let us go down, and let us there confound their Lip, or the Speech of the Builders of Bahel; for God speaks to more than one, else he had said in the Singular, Come Thou, and let us go down. But he speaks here not Imperatively, Descend you, and confound you their Speech, as it he spoke to Others different from Himself, and below him; but he speaks serenely, after the manner of Men, as to Equals, Let us go down, and let us confound their Lip; for that Work could not be done by any short of the Almighty: And here the three divine Elohim are brought in consulting, like three intimate Friends among

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Men.

Men, which we should understand with Reverence in a way

worthy of God.

Another is Isai. vi. 8. And the Voice of Jehovah said. Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? For it is God alone that sends the Prophets, whose Credentials are, Thus saith Jehovah; and tho' here Jehavah was attended by the Angels as his Servants, they are not join'd with him in sending the Prophet, nor comprehended under the Pronoun us, for the Reasons above mention'd. Therefore God speaking sists in the Singular, as Jehovah, and next in the Plural, Who will go for us? he intends a Plurality, not of Essences, but of Persons in the same one divine Essence.

The modern Jews, to avoid the Evidence of those texts,

intangle themselves, and contradict one another: For,

1. Some of them flatly deny that those plural Words denote a Plurality in the Godhead, and say they should be understood as if written in the Singular, which ill grounded

Notion is foolishly borrowd by the Unitarians.

2. Others of them confess the Words denote a Phyrality, but affirm it is of God and bis Angels, whom he joins with himself as his Counsellors; for which they can only quote Dan. iv. 17. This Matter is by the Decree of the Watchers, and the Demand by the Word of the Holy Ones, whom they call the holy Angels: But for Answer,

1. The Nature of the Works, to which the Jews would apply this Text, is infinitely above the Dignity and Power of Angels; such as the Creation of the World, the Formation of Man, the Confusion at Babel, the sending of the Prophets:

all Works worthy of none short of the Eternal.

2. The Thing they would prove is false, and contrary to Scripture, which expressly denies that God has any Companions or Counsellors; for who hath directed the Spirit of Jehovah, or, being his

Counsellor, bath taught him?

3. They cannot produce any one of their old and best Commentators who ever afferted such a Consultation of Gcd with his Angels; for the they allow those Watchers and Holy Ones to be Angels, yet they affirm the Decree to be from the Mouth of God; and say, it is call the Decree of the Angels,

because they are the Ministers of God to execute his Decrees. Thus Jeremiab is said to be for over Nations and Kingdoms, to destroy

and to throw down, to build and to plant: Not that God shared that Power with his Prophet, as his Counfellor.

4. This appears in this Decree here of a Revolution in that great Empire, which the Angels were to execute: But the Disposal of Kingdoms properly belongs to the eternal

Wisdom, or Logos, by whom Kings reign.

5. Therefore these Words of Daniel rather signify the three Persons in the one Godhead; because the Angels are no where else call'd Watchers, but God is often said to watch over his People, and against his Enemies. The other Expression, Holy Ones, is certainly used of God in this same ivth Chapter, Ver. 8, 9, 18. even in the Plural, where Elehim Kodeshim is translated Holy Gods; for NEBUCHAD-NEZZAR speaks not in the Stile of an Heathen, but in the Stile of Daniel, and therefore our Translators should have renderd it in the Singular, Holy God; so the Watchers and Holy Ones in the Plural, importing Elohim, should be renderd in the Singular, Watcher, and Holy One, who is mentiond, Ver. 13. in the Singular; And behold a Watcher and an Holy One came down from Heaven: Nay, this Decree of the Watchers and Holy Ones is called, Ver. 24. the Decree of the most High.

III. The next Evidence from the Old Testament is in those Texts wherein Jehovan is distinguish'd from Jehovan, and

God from God. Thus,

Gen. xix. 24. JEHOVAH rained upon Sodom Brimstone and Fire, from JEHOVAH out of Heaven: For the some think not this sufficient against the Jews, who affirm, that Jehovah rain'd it from himself, or miraculously; yet seeing Philo afferts, that the Logos rain'd Fire from Heaven then; and seeing many antient Christians, of great Note, thought it spoken of the Logos and the Father, and that it is agreeable to the Christian Faith, it may be esteem'd a good Testimony; especially that in the Chaldee of Onkelos, it is renderd, Jehovah rained Fire from before the Face of Jehovah from Heaven.

Pfal. xlv. 6, 7. Thy Threne, O Elohim, is for ever and ever, therefore Elohim Eloheka, God thy God, bath undinced thee; where the Logos, as the promised Message, is call'u

Elobim, and distinguish'd from the Father.

Pfal. Cx. 1. JEHOVAH faid unto ADONI my Lord; or the Father said unto the Logos, the appointed Lord of the Church, as Mediator; which is very plainly urged by the Logos Incarnate himself, against the Jews, and by his Apostles. But the Logos is Jehovah too, as in the Sequel.

Isai. xlviii. 16. And now the Lord God and his Spirle hath

fent me, as is intimated in the Context.

Dan. ix. 17. The Prophet prays, Now therefore, O our God; bear for the Lord's sake, or for the sake of the promised Messiah.

Hos. i. 7. God says, I will have Mercy upon the House of Judah, and will save them by JEHOVAH their God; or butha logo, the Savieur

by the Logos, the Saviour.

IV. In the Old Testament the Name of God is thrice re-

peated in a Breath.

Exod. iii. 15. In the burning Bush, God said to Moses, I am that I am; I am the God of Abraham, and the God

of Isaac, and the God of Jacob.

Numb. vi. 24, 26. Moses blessed the People thus: Mag Jehovah bless thee and keep thee; may Jehovah make his Face to shine upon thee, and he gracious unto thee; may Jehovah list up his Countenance upon thee, and give thee peace; for tho' there is but one Jehovah, yet there are three divine Persons to whom that Name belongs, which is incommunicable to any Creature, as the peculiar Name of the true God.

If ai. vi. 3. The Seraphim cry'd, Holy, Holy, Holy is the Jehovah of Hosts; importing, that the Father is holy; the Logos holy, and the Spirit holy; and that these three

Persons are the one Jehovah.

Isai. xxxiii. 22. The Church rejoiceth, Jehovah is our Judge, Jehovah is our Law-giver, Jehovah is our King, be will save us.

Dan. ix. 19. Daniel prays, O Lond bear, O Lond forgive, O Lond bearken and do for thine own sake, O my

God.

But fure none will call these useless Tautologies, who reverence Holy Scripture, but must perceive the Mystery of the Holy Trinity of Persons in the Unity of the Godhead to be intimated thereby.

V. Nay, the three Persons are intimated together: For,

Pfal. XXXIII. 6. By the Locos, or Word of JEHOVAH, the Heavens were made, and all the Host of them by the Spirit of his Mouth; for thus Jebovah importing the Father, He, with the Logos and the Spirit, are the one God, or the Creator. This Meaning of the Text is ownd by the Cabbalist Jews.

Isai. lix. 19, 20. The SPIRIT of JEHOVAH shall raise up a Standard against him; and the REDEEMER shall come to Zion; where Febovah imports the Father, and the Re-

deemer the Logos.

If ai. lxi. 1, &c. The Logos, as the promised Messah, speaks of himself, and of the Father and Spirit together, saying, The Spirit of Jehovah, God, is upon me, because Iehovah bath anointed me, &c.

Isai.

Isai. lxiii. 7, &c. The Prophet says, I will mention the owing Kindness of Jehovah, and the Praises of Jehovah, according to all that Jehovah has bestowed on us.—And the Angel of his Presence saved them, (or the Logos Messiah, so call'd from his Office; for Angel is the Name of an Office) but they rehelled, and vexed his Holy Spirit; a plain Testimony.

Hag. ii. 4, 5. For I am with you, faith the Jehovah of Hosts, with the Word or Logos, by whom I covenanted with you when you came out of Egypt; and with my Spirit remaining among you, fear ye not.

For thus it should be translated, as Junius has render'd it.

And every one knows that the Chaldee generally renders Word by Memra, or Logos, and speaks of the Spirit as of a Person; so that this is also a plain Testimony for the Trinity.

A Plurality of Persons in the Godhead is intimated also in Prov. xxx. 3. I have not the Knowledge of the Holies, in the Plural.

Eccles xii. 1. Remember now thy Creators, in the Plural. Is i. liv. 5. For thy Maker is thy Husband; in the He-

brew, thy Makers.

Now we argue not from one of these Texts singly consider'd, but from them all together, that under the Old Testament Believers had a true Notion of a Plurality in the Godhead, not of Essences, but of Persons, and even of a Trinity of Persons; and we should see it more clearly, if we had in Writing the Expositions of the Patriarchs and Prophets, and other learned and pious Persons, who taught the Truths of God to the rising Generation; and, according to the Intimations they had from God, convey'd three distinct Characters of Father, Word, and Spirit; for the Number Three was observed in the publick Benediction, in solemn Praises, and in solemn Prayer, even the true Believers then were still zealous for the Unity of the Godhead. But the we are deprived of those Helps, we have the Assistance of their Ossilveng; which leads me to speak of the next General, viz.

II. To shew how this Doctrine was believ'd by the antient Jews, from the sealing of the Old Testament, till after the

Romans destroy'd ferusalem.

The Old Testament was seal'd when Malachi sinish'd his Prophecy, and Nehemiah sinish'd his Reformation, at the End of the first seven Weeks of Daniel's seventy Weeks of Years; or before the Christian Era, 410. A. M. 3594. But tho' nothing was afterwards added to the Old Testament, as a Part of the facred Canon and Rule of Faith, there were several

veral good Books written call'd the Apocrypha, and severa good Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament made, which, when collected, the Jews call Targums; from which I shall shew the Opinions of those antient Jews in this Point.

I. The Books call'd APOCRYPHA, tho' not canonical, or of the fame Authority with the Law and the See Dr. Allix's Prophets, yet being of great Antiquity, and united many Years before Christ, we may use the ancient them for witnefling what was the Faith of the fewish Church in those Times; for in them we find,

(1.) A Plurality and TRINITY express'd. Thus,

Tobit viii. 6. the Author useth a Plurality in Matrimony: Thou hast said, It is not good that Man should be alone; let US make unto him an Aid; whereas, in Gen. ii. 18. God speaks of himself in the Singular, I will make him an Help.

Wisd. ix. 1, 4, 17. The Jews then own'd the Creation by the Logos and Spirit, agreeable to Psal. xxxiii. 6. saying, O God of my Fathers, and Lord of Mercy, who hast made all Things by thy Logos,—give me Wisdom that fitteth by thy Throne;—and thy Counsel who bath known, except thou give Wisdom, and send thy Holy Spirit from above? where the Logos and Spirit are plainly distinguish'd from the Father.

(2.) A second Person at full Length, under a Variety of

Names. Thus,

Wish. vii. 25, 26. For she (Wishom) is the Breath of the Power of God, and a pure Instance or Stream sowing from the Glory of the Almighty;—the Brightness of the everlasting Light, the unspotted Mirrour of the Power of God, and the Image of his Goodness. Hence, it seems,

the Image of 1915 Goodneys. Hence, it leems, the Aposthe borrow'd what he says of the Logos Incarnate, that he is the Brightness of the Fa-

ther's Glory, and the express Image of his Person.

Ecclus. li. 10. I call'd upon the Lord, the Father of my Lord; as in Psal. cx. 1. These Authors speak of the Logos, or Wisdom, just as Solomon doth in Prov. iii. and viii. affirming also, that he deliver'd Israel out of Egypt and the Red Sea, convers'd with Moses in a dark Cloud, by whom he gave Covenants and Judgments, and exalted Aaron; that the Angel who appeared to Jospia was Jehovah himself; and they ascribe to the Logos the Glory of

the Miracles done by Blijab.

They

They speak of a fingular Angel performing the peculiar Operations of God, even the Angel who is Jabou ab; believing that while other Nations were left to the Government of ordinary Angels, ISRAEL was under the Conduct of the Angel JEHOVAH; for in the Ecclus, xvii. Division of the whole Earth he set a Ruler over every People; but Israel is the Lord's Portion. It was neither Herb nor mollifying Wifd. xvi. 11. Plaister that restored them to Health; but thy --- XVIII. ISa Logos, O Lord, who healeth all Things. Thine almighty Logos leapt down from Heaven out of thy royal Throne, as a fierce Man of War, according to Exod. xv. 3. And thus the Equality of the Logos to the Father is intimated by his fitting on the royal Throne,

They speak of the same singular Angel as the God of

Israel, in Exod. xxiii. 21. and distinguish him

from all that are call'd Angels, who are exhorted to worship God; O ye Angels of the Lord, bless ye the Lord, &c. but he, being the dren, ver. 36.

Object of Worship, is not exhorted.

If it be objected that Ecclus. xxiv. 9. Wisdom says, God created me from the Beginning before the World; therefore the Logos is not eternal. We answer, that the Author sollows the Greek Version of Prov. viii. 22. In the Original it is, Jehovah possessed me; and, Ver. 18. this same Author brings in Wisdom, saying, I therefore being ETERNAL, am given to all my Children.

Some few have faid, without Proof, that the Logos or Wisdom in Apocrypha, is only a quite deserted created Angel; but then the Logos in John 1. 1. by the Unitary

must be the same, which will not be granted rians.

by any Party.

But how came these Authors to have far better Notions of the promised Messiah than the modern Jews? It was not only because they had no Christians to contend with; but for that they had adhered to the Accounts of the Messiah in the Old Testament, and to the Commentaries of their Foresathers, believing him to be plainly reveal'd in Psal. ii. and cx. and thought it not absurd to suppose that God should visibly appear on the Earth; for Baruch, Bar. iii. 37. speaking of God, says, Asterwards did be been John i. 14. bimself upon Earth, and conversed with Men.

They speak of the Appearances of God as an a Mac. xv. 27.

Epiphany, the very word used by the Apostie for the first and second Appearance of Jesus Immanuel.

E a \_\_ L They

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They believ'd the fecond Coming of Messiah, when the Saints are to judge the Nations, and Wisd. iii. 8. to kave Dominion over the People, imitated by the Apostle, 1 Cor. vi. 2. And at his fecond Coming they expected such a Manifestation of his Glory, as in the Consecrations of the Tabernacle and Temple;

for when the Lord shall shew them these Things, (viz. the Tabernacle, the Ark, and the Altar of Incense, which Jeremiah hid in Mount Pisgah) the Glory of the Lord shall appear, and the Cloud also, as it was shewed under Moses, and as when Solomon desir'd that the Place might be honourably sanstify'd.

(2.) A third divine Person, or the Holy Guost; for

To him they ascribe the Creation of the World, saying, Let all Creatures ferve thee; Judith xvi. for thou spakest, and they were made; thou didst fend forth thy Spirit, who created them,

according to Gen. i. 2.

They account him the Mouth of the Lord; and speak of the BINAH, or Understanding, 1 Efd. i. 28, by which the Holy Ghost is meant, according 47to Prov. iii. and viii.

Thus Wisdom has been created (or existed) before all Things, and the UNDERSTAND-Ecclus. i. 4. ING of Prudence is from Everlasting; and the Holy Spirit of Distipline will see from De-Wild. i. 5, 7.

ceit, and remove from Thoughts that are without UNDERSTANDING .- The Spirit of the Lord filleth the World.

They own him to be fent of God, as the Inspirer of the Prophets; for they say of Isaiah, Ecclus. xlviii. that by an excellent Spirit be faw what should 24, 25. come to pass at the last; and as the Inlightner and Sanctifier of a good Man, for when the great Lord will, a good Man shall be filled Ecclus xxxix. 6, 7. with the Spirit of Understanding; he shall

pour out wife Sentences, &c.

II. The Chaldee Paraphrases, at first in Scraps, but at length collected into Books by Jonathan, Onkelos, and Others; which Books are call'd Targums. ONKELOS collected Paraphrases only on the Pentateuch, or five Books of Moses, but JONA-THAN and the Others on all the Books of the Old Testament. The Ferufalem Targum on the Pentateuch seems to be only an Abridgement of the others. Those Paraphrases began from the Days of EZRAH, but were not begun to be collected into the Targums till about thirty Years before Christ: And thele these Authors being Men of great Probity and Skill, Members of the old Synagogue, and of high Esteem among the Jews, are unexceptionable Vouchers of the Sentiments of the

old Fews before Christ.

It were endless to quote them about the Memra, (the same with the Logos) whom they account a divine Person, distinguishing him as the Logos, or Word of Jehovah, from Pithgama, that fignifies only a Matter of Discourse, or a word written, like Rhema in Greek; for they ascribe to the Memra, or Word, as to the true Jehovah God, all the Appearances, Acts, Promises, Threatnings, Judgments, and Worship of God. Tis true, Memra in Hebrew, and Logos in Greek, are taken sometimes in another Sense; yet seeing all sorts of personal Characters are by them expressly given to him, the meanest Capacity may understand it of a real distinct Person; and it is absurd to understand it otherwise.

Nay,

\* Some Socimans, hard put to it by the Authority of the TARGUMS, have endeavour'd to shake it off, See Allin, ib. by affirming, that in them the Memra, or Word of gebovab, is barely used to express the following Things, viz. the Decree of God;—his Commands;—his Oracles and Law;—his inward Deliberation;—his Promise;—his Covenant, and his Oath to the Israelites;—his Purpose to punish, or to do Good;—a prophetical Revelation;—the Providence that protected good Men;—in short, the Word by which God does promise or threaten, and declares what he is resolved to do; but that it is never used in the Targums to denote a Person.

But for Answer: Surely none of these Senses can take Place in the Targum of Onkelos, Gen. iii. 8. where the Hebrew words, And they beard the Voice of the Lord God walking in the Garden, are thus paraphrased; And they beard the Voice of the Memra, or Word of the Lord; nor in Gen. xv. where the Memra of Jehovah appear'd to Abraham, brought him forth abroad, spoke with him, and order'd him to offer a Sacrifice to him. Nay, allowing that in some Texts, Memra should have some of those Meanings, does it follow that in many other Texts it has not the meaning of a real Person? And supposing it signifies sometimes the Command of God, it cannot mean so in a Number of Places, where mention is made of the Commands of the Memra of the Lord. Can it be taken for the Decree of God in Junatham's Targum on Hag. ii. 6. where the Memra is distinguish'd as the Maker of that Decree? Sure it cannot signify a Decree in those Places

where the Decree of the MEMRA is foken of. Nor can it lignify the Oracles and Law of God, where the Memra is diffinguished as the Giver of the Oracles and Law to the Jews, and where the Paraphrass intimates that it was for their resusing to offer Sacrifice to the MEMRA that the Jews often sell into Idolatry. Nay, there are so many, and so plain Proofs of the Memra's

See the Targum on the two Books of Chronicles, publish'd by Beckius, about fifty Years ago. Nay, after all the Pains of some running Adversaries to make the Memra signify otherwise, they are forced expresly to own, that it signifies a Person property so call'd; and they consent to allow it in the Arian Sense to signify a created God, by whom, they say, as by a real Instrument, God personn'd Creation: But this Fiction never enter'd the Brains of the Collectors of the Targums; nor will we allow it.

For, by the way, if God made a Creature capable to create the Universe, what Character is left to distinguish the Creator from the Creature? How could God then appropriate Crea-

tion

fignifying a real Person in the Targums, that to Man can deny it, unless he is refolv'd to oppose it at all Hazards.

At other Times the Socinians affirm, that in the Targums the MEM-RA implies no more than that God works by bimself; because the word Memra is used of Men, as well as of God. This is Mor. Nevoch. much the same Objection with that of Maimonides the p. 1. c. 23. Talmudist, explaining in what Sense God is said to come out of his Place, in Isaiah, viz. that God does manifost bis Word or Will, which was before hidden from us; for, says he, all that God has created, is said to be created by his Word; as in Psal. xxxiii. By the Word of the Lord were the Heavens made: As Kings

Yet the single Affirmation of Maimonides cannot preponderate so many formal Proofs to the contrary: His Missake was, that he thought the Christians made the Memra, or Word, an Instrument of God; and therefore says, that God needs no Instrument to work by, but he works by his Will; neither has he any Word properly so call'd; whereas the Christians, that are not Arians, apprehend the Memra, the Word, the

transact Matters by their Order or Word, as by an Instrument.

Logos, as a Person distinct from the Father, tho' of the same Nature, having the same Will and Operation.

But the Conjunction of the Socinian and the Yew cannot invalidate those Texts wherein the Memra is expressive of God; nor can it prejudice our Argument that the Chaldee Paraphrasts used the Memra in various Senses, (as the Logos is used in Greek) because the Places where the Memra signifies God, have no Equivocation in them, and import

a real Principle of Action, call'd by us a Person.

The Sociaians trivially object also, that so Christians ever quoted the Targums against the Jews before Galatinus, in the XVIth Century; and that Heinsius, Vechuerus, and others, follow'd him in that Fancy. But, for Answer, the Sociaians gain nothing if it was true, save only that the first Christians understood not Chaldee: But it is an impudent Falsmood in learned Men to affirm, that the first Christians did not argue and the same of the same false and the same of the same false and the same of the same

gainst the yews from the Jewis B oks; for Origen treats of a Dispute, in which the Christian plainly demonstrated against the yew, from yewis Writers, that the Prophecies concerning the Messian exactly agrees

to Justes: And so Justin Martyr, in his Dialogue with TRYPHO the

tion to himself in exclusion of any Partner or Instrument, as the often does? No; for the Arians, who worship Christ, tho' they own him to be only a Creature; and the Papists, who gulp down Transubstantiation, may teach that a Creature may be inabled to be the Creator; but we cannot understand it, and the antient Jews had call'd it Biasphemy.

Some have ignorantly affirm'd, that the Memra, or Logos, call'd Jebovah in the Targums, is only a created Angel, who speaks in the Name of God, as his Representative; whereas, in the Targums, he is the Creator of Angels, and of the Universe. 'Tis true, the Prophets represented God, tho they only said, Thus faith Jehovah, &c. And Christ represented his Father, tho' he never assumed the Name of Father; so none of the Angels, in their Apparitions, ever spoke or acted as God; for that would be as absurd as for a Vice-roy to call himself the King. Nor can they prove that an Angel can sustain or bear the Name of Jehovah, as his Embassiador, or that a created Angel ever personated God; for the Name Jehovah is given to no Creature, Place, or Thing,

gew, proves, that the Word, or Memra, is not an Astribute in God nor an Angel, but a real divine Perfon, according to the Scale of the

Targums.

Now supposing all the first Christians were not Scholars enough to peruse the Jewis Books, (which will not be granted) can That prejudice the Aruth which ought to be received, how late foever it comes? Tis true, the first we find who professedly beat the Jews with their own Weapons, is RAIMUNDUS MARTINI, a Concert- year, about A. D. 1260. He had well studied the Rabbins, and makes Use of the Turgums to very good Purpose, in his Book against the Jours. call'd Pugio Fidei, (or the Dagger of Faith) from which, in the next Century, Porchetus Salvaticus, compos'd another Book, call'd, Villeria adversus gudaos, (or Victory over the Jews) neither of which were much minded in those dark Ages. But, when Learning reviv'd. Galatinus boldly transcrib'd their Notions and Proofs, as his own. without mentioning his Authors. It were to be wish'd, that many much conversant in the Jewish Learning, would follow the good Ex-Imple of Raimundus Martini; as the learned Dr. ALLIX did, in his Bock, call'd, The Judgment of the antient Jewish Church against the Unitarians.

Such an Undertaking, well and methodically performed, would from beat the Enemy from a great firing Hold; for the Unitarians have been drove to shelter themselves under Lyes, or bold Assertions without Proof, accusing the first Christians of inserting in the greeis Books; whatever is savourable to the Trinity, and the real Divinity of the Loges, or Memra, even the these same Unitarians, and all Men too, know assured that the learned and accurate Four are the living. Witnesses of the Falshood and Folly of such an Accusation.

in the Naminative Case, either single, or join'd with another Noun, as it is given to the Logos; but either in oblique Cases, or with a Verb Substantive understood; as Jehovah Niss, Jehovah Shamma, &c. Nay, when the Israelites call'd the Ark Jehovah, it was because of its being the Symbol of God's special Presence, who is therefore said to dwell between the Cherubim on the Mercy Seat, the Top of the Ark.

Objection. But, fay they, the Angel of Jebovah, who appear'd to Moses in the Bush, was a created Angel; which is confirm'd by St. Stephen, being distinguish'd from Jebovah, and acting only in his Name, or as his Embassador.

Answer 1. The word Angel or Messenger denotes not the Nature, but the Office of those blessed Spirits; and the Logos might well be so call'd by Virtue of his Office; for of old he did personate an Angel, or appear'd in Isai lxiii. 9. the Shape of an Angel, (tho' no Angel did ever personate God, or appear'd as God.) And Exod. xxiii. thus he is call'd the Angel of God's Presence,

thus he is call d the Angel of God's Presence, the Angel of the Covenant; as God said to Moses, My ANGEL shall go before thee.

2. He is by Moses and Stephen wisely distinguished from Jehovah; for the Logos is distinct from the FATHER, who sent him; and, according to the divine Economy, the Father is call'd Jehovah here, as the Logos is the Angel of the Covenant.

3. But being the same one God, or of the same one divine Essence, this Angel, without Robbery, formerly declares bimself to be the true God, saying, I am the God of Abraham, and the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob; which no created Angel, of the highest Dignity, ever

Gen. xxxii. 30. durst say, and never did say: And the An-GEL that wrestled with Facob is call'd God. 4. The Primitive Christians never doubted that the Angel

in the Bush, who guided the Israelites thro' the Desart, was

Christ, the Son of God, as to his divine Nature, or as the Logos; for St. Paul testifies that

the Israelites tempted Christ by their Rebellions

in the Wilderness.

5. But could the highest created Angel say from Mount Sinai, I am Jehovah your God, who brought you out of Egypt, as the Memra says in the Targums? wherein he always distinguish'd from created Angels, as a Prince from his Messengers. Nay, even the Talmudist Jews, tho' the great Enemies of the Trinity, assume that Jehovah himself spoke

Spoke these Words, which the Targam affirms of the Memra, or Logos.

But the Adversaries will object as long as they can; for

they fay,

Objection, That an Angel gave the Law from Mount Sinai, and not the Logos; and that the Angel is call'd God, because of speaking in God's Name; that the Law was ordain'd, and was spoken by Angels; and that God, who had spoken by Prophets, hath, in these last Days, spoken unto us by his Son; which could not be true if he had before made — i. 1, 2.

tale of the Logos to give his Law to the Jews.

Answer 1. The old Jews always believ'd that the Law was given by Jehovah himself, and that this Jehovah is the

Logo; which can be shewn at large. Nay, God, speaking of giving the Law, says, that then be that shaken the Earth; which the Psalmiss signify'd long before that Prophet: But

St. Paul applies that to our Saviour, whose Voice then book the Earth. And Onkelos fays,

The People heard the Voice of the Mama, or Word of Jehovah, out of the Fire.

2. Says Moses, When Jehovah came from Deutaxxiii. 2. Sinai, and rose up from Scir, he tame with ten Thousands of his Saints, and from his right Hand went to stery Law. Now this explains St. PAUL, And the Law was ordain'd by Angels; which should be render'd among, or in Presence of Angels; as the same Preposition is render'd,

2 Tim. il. 2. Among many Witnesses.

3. The Word spoken by Angels, was not the Law, but God's Threatnings and Judgments, denounced by the Prophets, and executed by the Angels; for God sent them often

on fuch Errands.

As for the Holy Stirit in the Targums, it is also the proper Name of a divine Person, to whom divine Power, Majesty, and Worship, are ascribed, which can be amply shown in many Places: Nay, the modern Jews own, that RUACH HAKKODESH, or Holy Ghost, is a real Person, which will appear in the Sequel.

Indeed the Socinians object, that in some Places, the Targums render the Holy Spirit of the Hebrew by Memra, of

Word; but these sew Places cannot over ballance the constant or current Stile of the Targums: Nay, even the learned Talmudist MAIMONIDES owns, that he could not find the Cause of altering the Stile, and

Mor. Neuchi p. d. c. 48. He floisriftid in Sprin sbout A. A. 4465-

Hag. ii. 6.

Pfal. lxviii. 8.

Heb. xii. 26.

Deut. iv. 33.

wilb'd

wish'd he had more antient Copies of the Targums to find it out.

To these I may add PHILO the Jew, who wrote during Christ's Minority; for when he appear'd before the Emperor Caligula, about A.D. 40. he was an old Man with grey Hairs; so that he could not learn any Thing from the Sermons of Christ, whom he never saw, (for he liv'd at Alexandria) and he wrote before Christ began to teach. This Few afferts,

The years fay, in their Book of Prayers, that God is One, but not One alone, Unus non Unicus.

That the Nature of God is incomprehenfible, and we cannot form a just Idea of it; that God is One, not with respect to Number, or that the Unity of the Godhead is transcendent, baving nothing common with the Unity of other Beings, which fall under Number; and that therefore the Unity of God is not to be That God has two chief reduced to Number. and superior Powers, the one call'd Theos, God, and the

See Philo quoted often in Dr. Allix's Judgment of the

gewiß Church.

and incomprehensible, viz. the Logos and SPIRIT: That hence it appears how God is THREE, and yet but ONE; which was reprefented to Abraham when Jehovah appear'd to him, and yet he faw three Men, which, in the mystical Sense, was, God attended with his two Powers, Principality, and

Goodness, being bimself but One in the middle of these Two. That God is call'd the God of Gods, not with respect to the Angels, (sometimes call'd Elohim) but to his two Powers. by whom he created the Worlds. That they appeared, spoke, and acted as real Persons, in a visible and sensible Manner; and that their Symbols were the two Cherubim on the Mercy Seat, from between which God gave his Oracles, &c. consequently they were not Attributes of God only, as the Adversaries ignorantly say.

other Kyrios, Lord, uncreated, eternal, infinite, immense,

It were endless to recite what PHILO says of the Logos and the Spirit; but tho' he is not always confistent with

himself, and the his Notions are sometimes obscure and mixed with Errors, yet from what is clear, and plainly express'd in his Works, according to the Old Testament, we can eafily perceive that the antient Jews before Christ's Time believ'd this Doctrine, (which is all I intend by producing his Testimony) for he speaks agreeable to the Stile both of the Canonical and Apocriphal Books. Nay, his Testimony is fo strong on our Side, that some of the Unitarians have given out (contrary to the Opinion of their beloved Grotius) that fome Christian wrote the Books ascribed to PHILO, without offering the least Proof; which is known to be false and malicious.

Now from all this joint Evidence we find, that between the fealing of Malachi's Prophecy before the Christian Era, 410. till after the Destruction of Jerusalem, at least till the Death of Onkelos, A.D. 108. during five hundred and eighteen Years, the antient Jews believ'd this Doctrine of TRINITY in UNITY.

I could next shew, at length, how the Cabbalist Jews, from thence down to our Times, have been of the same Mind, even the they have bitterly opposed the Christians, (mistaking them for Trisheists) and have spoke as much for the true scriptural Doctrine of the Trinity, as if they had been hird by us. I could also shew the Causes of the modern Jews differing from their Foresathers, and from the Cabbalists; but it would take too much Room: And therefure I shall proceed,

III. To shew how this Doctrine is reveal'd in the New

Testament.

The Evangelists and Aposles being Jews, could not have Opinions of this Truth different from the common Opinions of the Jews in their Time, which had been handed down from their Fathers; only by a superadded Revelation their Notions are more ample and plain. I shall not here quote all the Texts that relate particularly to the Divinity of the Son and Spirit, but only those that speak of these Three beavenly Witnesses together, either expressy or consequentially, either with respect to their one Essence, or their Personality and divine Economy.

Now this Truth is testify d in the New Testament, not only in 1 John v. 7. There are Three that bear Record in Heaven, the Father, the Logos, and the Holy Spirit; and these

Three are One Thing But also,

1. By the Angel of the Lord that appeared Matt. i. 20. to Joseph in a Dream, encouraging him to adhere to Mary, his betrothed Spoule, for that the Thing conceived in her was of the Holy Ghost; wherein the Three Persons are intimated, the FATHER by the Lord, whose Angel it was; and Christ's buman Nature supposeth his

divine, or the Person of the Logos.
2. By the Angel GABRIEL, in his Salu- Luke i. 35.

tation to the Virgin MARY, The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee, and the Power of the Highest shall over-shadow thee; therefore also that Holy Thing, which F 2 shall

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hall be born of Thee, hall be call'd the Son of God; the WORD made Flesh, IMMANUEL, God with us, whose human Body of the Virgin's Substance was formed by the Holy Ghoft, who infus'd into it an human Soul; and his Efficiency is call'd the Power of the Highest, either of God confider'd essentially, or of the FATHER economically.

3. By the four Evangelists, MATTHEW, MARK, LUKE and JOHN, who have abundantly fignify'd the eternal Godhead of the Logos and Spirit; par-Matt. iii. #6, ticularly St. Matthew testifies, that when the 17.

Logos Incarnate, or Christ economically the Son of God, was baptized, the Spirit of God descended upon him in the Symbol of a Dove, while the PATHER wit-

nessed from Heaven by a Voice, saying, This Abi ad Jorda- is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased. nem & vide-Hence in the Primitive Times it was a common Saying, Go to the Jordan, and you'll fee bis Trinitatem. the Trinity.

John xiv. 16,

4. By CHRIST himself, for he pray'd the Father to give his Church another Comforter, even the Spirit of Truth, the Holy Ghost,

whom the FATHER will fend inemy Name; and when the Comforter is come, whom I will fend unto you from the FA-THER, even the Spirit of Truth, who proceedeth from the Father, he shall testify of me; all according to the divine Economy.

5. By the eleven APOSTLES with St. Pe-Acts ii. 32, 33. ter, as their Speaker; This Jesus hath God 'raised up, whereof we all are Witnesses; therei fore being by the right Hand of God exalted, and having receiv'd'of the FATHER the Promise of the Holy GHOST, he

bath shed forth this, which ye now see and hear. And again; Him bath God exalted by his Acts v. 31,32. right Hand to be a Prince and a Saviour; and we are his Witneffes of these Things, and so is also the

HOLY GHOST; all according to the divine Economy.

6. By Sr. STEPHEN, the first Martyr, who Ads vii. 55. being full of the Holy Grost, looked up fledfastly into Heaven, and saw the Glory of God, and Jesus the Son of Man, standing on the right Hand of God; officiating as the Mediator Immanuel, according to the divine Economy.

7. By the Apostle PETER preaching the Acts x. 38. word of the Guspel to Cornelius, how God (the The the go FATHER Economically) anointed Jesus of Naman Nature was fill'd with the Graces of the Spirit; for the Logos was not capable of Unction, but affum'd, into perforal Union with himself, that anointed buman Nature, to become the compleat Mediator Immanuel, who, with the Father and Holy Goost are the TRINITY in UNITY, or the three Persons in the one Godhead.

The same Apostle calls Believers the Elect, 1 Pet. i. 2.

according to the Foreknowledge of God the

FATHER, thro' Sanctification of the Spirit unto Obedience, and unto the sprinkling of the Blood of Jesus Christ; ac-

cording to the divine Economy.

8. By the Apostle PAUL, who acquaints his Rom. v. 1,5. Romans of Peace with God, thro' our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom we have Hope; because the Love of God is sped abroad in our Hearts by the Holy Ghost, which is given unto us: wherein the Father is intimated by God, and the Logos by Christ, according to the divine Economy. He calls the Holy Ghost Rom. viii. 9. the Spirit of God (the Father) and the Spirit of Christ (the Mediator Immanuel) dwelling in Believers, sent into their Hearts by the Father and the Son, according to the divine Economy.

He speaks of ministring the Gospel of God; Rom. xv. 15, that the offering up of the Gentiles might be ac-

ceptable, being santtify'd by the Holy Ghost.
And again; Those Things which Christ

Ver. 18, 19, 30.

wrought,—thro'mighty Signs and Wonders, by the Power of the Spirit of God;—and I befeech you, Brethren, for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake, and for the Love of the Spirit, that ye strive together with me in Prayers to

God for me.

So he tells his Corinthians; but ye are fan-1 Cor. vi. 11. Elify'd, - in the Name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God. And again; No r Cor. xii. Man, speaking by the Spirit of God, calleth Jesus accursed; and no Man can say that Jesus is the Lord, but by the Holy Ghost: Now there are Diversities of Gifts, but the same Spirit, and Diversities of Administrations, but the same LORD, and Diversities of Operations; but it is the same God, who worketh all in all. (From hence Athanasius proves Cont. Sabell, there are three Persons in the same one Godhead, and not one Person only.) Again; He 2 Cor. i. 21, . that stablisheth us with you in Christ, and hath anointed us, is God, who also hath lealed us,

[38] and given the Earnest of the Spirit in our Hearts. And he calls Believers the Epifile of 2 Cor, iii. 3. CHRIST, written with the Spirit of the living God, according to the divine Economy. He tells his Galatians, that because we are Gal. iv. 6. Sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son into your Hearts; and prays for his Ephesians, that the God of our Lord Jolus Christ, the Fa-Eph. i. 17. THER of Glory, may give unto them the SPInir of Wisdom and Revelation, according to the divine Economy; the previous to his Incarnation, the Logos is also call'd the God of Ghory, who appear'd to Abraham at Ur; thro whom (Christ) we both Eph. ii. 18, have an Access by one Spirit unto the Fa-THER,—in whom (Christ) you also are builded

together for an Habitation of God thro' the Spirit.

He distinctly expresses to his Thessalians the three divine Persons, according to their 2 Thest ii. Economy in the Church, -because God (the 13, 14. Father) bath, from the Beginning, chosen you

to Salvation, thro' Sanctification of the Spirit, and Belief of the Truth; whereunto be called you by our Gospel to the obraining of the Glory of our Lord Jesus Christ. And he ex-

horts Timothy, that seeing God hath not given 2 Tim. i. 7, 8. us the Spirit of Fear, but of Power, and of Love, and of a found Mind; Be not thou therefore ashamed of the Testimony of our Lord, viz. CHRIST Im-

manuel. He writes to Titus of the Kindness and Love of God our Saviour, which towards Tit. iii. 4,5,6.

Men appear'd,—and how God faved us by the renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he shed on us abundantly, thro' Jesus Christ our Saviour; where the Father is call'd God our Saviour, and the Logos is Christ our Saviour, and the Holy Ghost is our Saviour too, by his gra-

cious renewing: And he informs his Hebrews Heb. ii. 3, 4. that the great Salvation at the first began to be spoken by the Lord (Tesus Christ) and was confirm'd unto us by them that heard him, God (the Father) bearing them Witness with diverse Miracles and Gifts of the Holy Ghost.

9. By the Apostle JUDE, who adviseth us to pray in the Holy Ghost, and to keep Ver. 20, 21. themselves in the Love of God, looking for the Mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Logos Incarnate.

10. By the Aposile JOHN, saying, Hereby I John iv. 2, know ye the Spirit of God, every Spirit that 3, 13, 14. confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the Flesh

(or

(or that the Logos was made Flesh) is of God; and every Spirit that denies it, is not of God. \_\_\_\_God hath given us of his Spirir, (the Holy Ghost) and we have seen and do tellify, that the FATHER sent the Son (the Word made Flesh) to be the Saviour of the World. And again; Who is He that overcometh the World, 1 John v. 5, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God, the Logos Incarnate? This is He that came by (or with) Water and Blood, even Jesus Christ; not by (or with) Water only, but by (or with) Water and Blood, viz. He came with our Sanctification and Justification, both which he has purchased, and came with them, at his Manisestation, to bestow them on his Followers; and it is the Spirit of God that beareth Witness, because the Spirit is Truth; which appears by his being One of the three heavenly Witneffes, or who bear Record in Heaven to the Truth of Christ's Authority and Office, or his coming as our compleat Saviour, with Water and Blood, even the Father, the Logos, and the Holy Ghost; and these Three are one Thing, one divine Essence.

11. By the Baptismal INSTITUTION; for that runs in the Name of the bleffed Trinity, Matt. xxviii. according to the divine Economy, In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, (the Logos Incarnate) and of the Holy Ghost; which Form has been always observed by all forts of Christians in all Ages. But, fure, we cannot be baptized in the Name of One who is not God; as the Apostle faith, Were ye I Cor. i. 3. baptiz'd in the Name of Paul? No sure. And so every Baptism is a publick Profession of the boly TRI-

12. By the apostolical Benedictions. Indeed, sometimes there is a general Bleffing; as when they fay, Grace be with you, Amen; and Grace be with thee, Amen; and Grace be with you all, Amen; Peace be unto thee, Amen; Mercy unto you, and Peace and Love be multiply'd.

At other Times the Apostles mention only the Mediator Immanuel; as when St. PAUL prays, The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all, Amen, repeated to the Philippians and to Philemon. So he blesses the Corinthians, My Love be with you all in Jesus Christ; and the Galatians, Brethren, the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your Spirit, Amen; and the Ephefians, Grace be with all them that love our Lord Jesus Christ in Sincerity;

MITY.

Rom. zvi. 24. Phil. iv. 23. Philem. v. 25. I Cor. xvi. 34) Gal. vi. 18.

Eph. vi. 24.

and

and the Thessalonians, Now the Lord of Peace 1 Theff. iil. (even Jesus Christ) himself, give you Peace 16, 18. always, by all Means, the Lord be with you all sthe Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen; and Timothy, The Lord Jesus Christ 2 Tim. iv. 22. be with thy Spirit; Grace be with you, Amen. From all which 'tis plain that CHRIST is the true eternal God. the Logos Incarnate, else he could not be the Object of Prayer. Sometimes the PATHER and Son are only mention'd, but to as that the Holy Ghost is also understood and intimated by the Expressions. Thus St. PAUL begins his Epistles usually with this Rom. i. 7.1 Gal. i. 3. Benediction, viz. Grace to you, and Phil. i. 2. & Cor. i. 3. Peace from God our FATHER, and 1 Theff. i. 3. Bph. i. s. from the Lord Jesus Christ, thro' ( Tim. 1.2. Cok i. e. 4Theff. i. 2. Tit. i. 4. whom God is our Father, as Christ 3 Tim. i. 2. Philem.v 3. is the Logos Incarnate, the Son of the Father, according to the divine Eco-1 Cor. 1. 3. And again; Grace, Mercy; nomy. and Peace be to you, from God our Father, and the Lord Tesus Christ. Again, he prays for his Thessalonians; The very God of Peace Sanctify you I Theff. v. wholly; and I pray God your whole Spirit. 23, 28. and Soul, and Body, be preserved blameless unto the Coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. And for his Hebrews; Now the God of Peace, that brought again from the Dead our Lord Jefus, (that great Shepherd of the Sheep, thro' the Blood Heb. tiii. 20, 21, 25. of the everlasting Covenant) make you perfect in every good Work, thro' Jesus Christ: But the Holy Guorr is the Spirit of Grace, the Sanctifier. In like manner St. PETER prays; But the God of all Grace; who hath call'd us unto his eternal Glory by 3 Pet. v. 10, Christ Jesus, after that ye have suffer'd & 14. while, make you perfect, itablish, strengthen, --- Peace be with you all that are in Christ and settle you. -Jesus, Amen. And again; Grace and Peace be multiply'd unto you, thro' the Knowledge 2 Pet. i. 2. of God, and of Fesus our Lord. So St. JOHN prays, that ye also may have Fellowship with us; and truly our Fellowship is 1. John 1. 3. with the Father, and with his Son Fefus Christ Immanuel, viz. thro' the Operation of the Holy Gbost. Again, he prays for the elect Lady and her 1 John, oer. 3. Children; Grace be with you, and Peace from

God the Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ, the Son

of the Father, in Truth and Love.

But in all these Benedictions the Holy Ghost is understood as not excluded; but comprehended; for He is the spirit of Grace and Peace, the Sanctifier of God's People, applying the Grace that Christ has purchased, and by his Power makes Believers gradually more perfect; without whose blessed Operations we cannot have Fellowship with the Father and the Son, to whose Care God's Elect are committed, to prepare them for Heaven, and to whom the whole Work of Grace is in Scripture ascrib'd, as to the efficient Cause; which will appear in the Sequel

In some Benedictions, the APOSTLES expresly mention the Father, Son and Spirit together: Thus St. Paul says; For this Cause I bow my Knees Eph. iii. 14, unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, (of whom the whole Family in Heaven and Earth is named) that he would grant you, according to the Riches of his Glory, to be strengthen'd with Might by his Spirit in the inner Man, according to the divine Economy. So St. PETER witheth Grace and Peace 1 Pet, i. 2. to be multiplied unto those that are Elect, according to the Fore-knowledge of God the Father, through Sanctification of the Spirit, and the sprinkling of the Blood of Jesus Christ. And St. JOHN to the seven Churches in lesser Asia wisheth Grace and Rev. i. 4, 5: Peace from him, who is, and who was, and who is to come; and from the seven Spirits which are before his Throne, and from Jesus Christ, the faithful Witness, the first begotten of the Dead, and the Prince of the Kings of the Earth. Now those Words, In the Greek, Our x o h Who is, and who was, and who is to come, z) o ecxone. answer to the Name that God gives of himself 1**9**. to Moses from the burning Bush, I am that I am, for the Hebrew word Ehejeh, I am, comehejeh aprehends past, present, and future; and explains SHER EHEthe facred Name of Jebovah: Therefore the JEH. Apostle useth those Greek words, not as Participles, but as proper Names, with a Masculine Article, and only in the Nominative Case, to fignify the eternal and unchangeable Being of God essentially consider'd: As afterwards the Asimals of Glory proclaim Rev. iv. 8. him thrice boly, who was, and is, and is to tome. And the Angel of the Waters said, Chap. zvi. \$: Thou art rightcous, O Lord, who art, and reast,

west, and shall be; or, if we consider it here economically,

it may be expressive of the Father.

But the Son is also described after the same

ver. 8, 17. manner, in that fame first Chapter, as he is the eternal Logos, saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the Beginning and the Ending, saith the Lord (Christ) who is, and who was, and who is to come, the Almighty:

Fear not, I am the First and the Last, according to his Description in the Old Testa-Isai. xliv. 6. ment: Thus saith Jehovah, the King of Israel,

and his Redeemer, the Jebovah of Hosts; I am the First and the Last, and besides me there is no God: Nay, the Logos was that very same Jehovah who appear'd in the Bush to Moses, calling himself, I am that I am. But supposing the Father to be here intimated economically.

We have here also the Holy Gbost described by the seven Spirits, which are before the Throne of God; not as if he was divisible into seven in Number or Nature, but the One infinite Spirit of God, having a Diversity of Gists and Operations, is described by his sevenfold Grace, or infinite Perfection; and he is said to be before the Throne, because God, effentially consider'd, made and governs all Things by the Holy Spirit and the Logos. But allowing that the seven Spirits here are only created Spirits, or mighty Angels, yet this Text belongs, at least, to the foregoing Class, wherein only the Father and Son are mention'd expressly, tho' not excluding the Holy Gbost.

But the eternal Logos is here fignified by Jesus Christ, the faithful Witness of all divine eternal Counsels, and in Time of divine Revelation; God the Father in the Economy speaking unto Men by his Son, the first begotten of or from the Dead, the only One that raised himself by his own Power, and the Prince of the Kings of the Earth, by whom they

reign, and to whom they are accountable at last.

But all Christian Churches, in all Ages, have retain'd and used the apostolical Benediction, as it is fully express'd, 2 Cor. xiii. 14. The Grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, (the Word made Flesh) and the Love of God, the Father of the whole Family in Heaven and Earth, and the Communication of the Holy Ghost, he with you all, Amen; so that every time a Christian Congregation is dismiss'd with the Blessing, they openly profess this Doctrine of Trinity in Unity.

IV. I shall prove the DEITY and PERSONALITY of each of these sheavenly Wisnesses, according to Scripture.

1. The

1. The DEITY and Personality of the Father. This needs no Proof, because it is not disputed by the Anti-Trinitarians, who ascribe to him alone the eternal Godhead and divine Personality; affirming that He alone is by Nature God, the supreme God, the only divine Person. Indeed, they own the Son and Holy Ghoft to be each God, and the true God; nay, they call each of them the eternal God in their Sense, that is, only as the Son and Spirit are to endure for ever, or to all Eternity, but not as if they existed from all Eternity, or are by Nature God, but only a created or made God, which is no God at all, any more than Angels and Magistrates, who are also call'd Gods: Nay, some Adverfaries, more plain than others, make fuch a real Difference between the Father and the other Two, as between Effence and Essence; or as the Essence creating differs from the Esfence created, contrary to the known Opinion of all true Christians, who, in all Ages, have proses'd, that the Father differs from the Son and Spirit only personally, or as the First Person from the Second and Third of the undivided Trinity in Unity; because there is but One divine Essence, which is equally ascribed to them three Persons, as will further appear in the Sequel.

But that the Father is a Person distinct from the other

Two, is shewn by the Apostle, when he afferts,

that the Son of God is the express Image of Heb. i. 3.

the Father's Person; so at Christ's Baptism,

when the Spirit descended upon him like a Dove, the Father testified of him by a Voice from Heaven: And Christ fays, I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter. This is confirm'd by the Father's personal Properties, by his first Place in the personal Order of the divine Economy, as the Father of the whole Family, and in the personal Order of Operation, as he is said to send his Son, and the Spirit of his Son, and as the Son is faid to fend the Spirit from the Father; and as the Father is said to have made the Worlds by the Son and Spirit; for these Three divine Persons operate all Things out of themselves, or in the Creatures, as in Consultation and Conjunction, or as the One undivided God. But the Father's Deity and Personality not being disputed, I shall proceed to treat of,

2. The DEITY and PERSONALITY of the second di-

vine Person, call'd the Logos, and the Son of God.

In my Sermon publish'd Anno 1731. call'd, the Word made Flesh, or the Logos Incarnate, from John i. 14. I have at large prov'd this Point; shewing, that in the Old Testament the Logos is described as the One eternal God, G 2

having all the Names, Attributes, Operations, Appearances, Promises, Threatnings, Salvations, Judgements, Honours, and Worship of God ascribed to his Person. And that the antient Jews believ'd the same divine Logos to be the promised Messah, applying to him all the Things foretold of the Messah in the Old Testament, as the promised biessed of the Woman, reveal'd to the Patriarchal and Mosaical Church, at various Times, and in divers Manners, as the God of Shem, the God of Glory, the Jehovah in human shape, the Goel Redeemer, the Shibob, the Messah, or anointed Son of God, the Star and Scepter, the Wisdom or Logos, the thrice holy Jehovah, the Jehovah our Righteousness, the Prophet, Priest and King of the Church, the Angel or Messager of God's Presence, and of the Covenant, the Son of the Virgin, whose Name is Immanuel, &c.

Also that those Accounts of him in the Old Testament were fully accomplished in the Person of Jesus of Nazareth, according to the New Testament; together with the Time when, and the Manner how the Word was made Flesh,

**€**7c:

To which printed Sermon I refer. As for the Opinion of the Christians in all Ages, concerning the Deity of the Son, it is well known, and will be found in the Sequel. So that this Head may be finished with answering some principal Objections of the Adversaries against the Divinity of Jesus

of Nazareth, the Mediator Immanuel.

Objection 1. In Scripture there is often express'd a manifest Superiority of the Father above the Son, and a plain Subjection of the Son to the Father; for Christ owns that he was fent by the Father, from whom he receiv'd Life and all Things, and whom he glorified in doing his Will, as his Servant; that he cannot bestow the Privilege of fitting on his right and left Hand in Heaven; that he was tempted of the Devil, pray'd to the Father, cry'd on the Cross, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? was by the Father rais'd from the Dead, and from him received all Power in Heaven and Earth; and the Father exalted the Son above all Principality and Power, and shall judge the World by him, being the Head of Christ, who at last will deliver up the Kingdom to God, even the Father, and that then also shall the Son be subject to bim, who had put all Things under him, that so God may be all in all; that the Father is the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of Glory, the ble fed and only Potentate, who only bath Immortality. And Christ owns, that he knows not the Day of Judgment, but that the Father only knows it, who has put all Times and Scasons in his own Power, and has appointed Christ's Kingdom; that he finish'd his Father's Work, and can do nothing of himself, saying expressly, My Father is greater than I.

Answer. Every one of these, and such-like Phrases, are used by the Adversaries as an Argument; but they are here put all together, because one Answer will serve for them

all, viz.

1. The divine Person of the Logos neves utter'd such Phrases, and is always to be distinguish'd from his buman Nature, assum'd into personal Union with the divine Logos, to make a compleat Christ, Jesus Immanuel, the Son of God; for all such Expressions are either of his buman Nature only, or of the Logos Incarnate, the Mediator; who was sorted to be God's elect Servant, and so to be Isai. xlii. 1. subject to the Father, according to the divine Economy of Salvation.

2. From those Phrases that concern his Mediatorship only, no Argument can be formed to invalidate those other Phrases that ascribe to him all Things divine, under the Consideration of the eternal Wisdom or Logos, or essential Word of

God, as a real Person.

3. Therefore the more judicious of the Adversaries knowing this Distinction, are the more ill-natur'd, as they know our Sentiments to be self-consistent; but they not being able to sap our Foundation, our Superstructure will stand good against all their Assaults: Only sometimes they stagger the Minds of those that know not this Distinction, and I wish they act not against Light; but for that we must leave them to God and Conscience.

Objection 2. Christ, while upon Earth, never actually took upon him the Name and Title of God; therefore He is not

the supreme God.

Answer 1. Christ used that Caution for See Alix, ibid. fear of destroying, in the Opinion of the Jews, the Reality of his human Nature; for had he faid plainly, I am the supreme Jchovah, God, the Jews, who in Scripture had been so much used to divine Appearances, might have doubted of the real Incarnation of the Logos, and would have believ'd his Flesh to be a mere Phantalm only, (like him that appear'd to Abraham under the Oak, whom the Patriarch worship'd as Jehovah) and not the real promised blessed. Nay, Valentini an s for all the Marks of his real human Nature. and Apollinasome Hereticks afterwards believ'd his Humarians. nity to be only a Phantasm.

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2. He

2. He was thus cautious, that he might not give the utmost Provocation to the Jews, who expected their Messiah to be a temporal great Monarch, and could not therefore bear our Saviour's Discourse about the Dignity of his Person, who yet appear'd so mean; but far less could they have brook'd an

express Declaration, that he was Jehovah, God.

3. Jesus prov'd himself to be the promised Messiah, by fulfilling gradually the Prophecies of him, like the Sun that gradually inlightens the whole Earth, as in a Rotation; therefore, during his Humiliation, the Christ was not in Prudence to call himself expressly Jehovah, God, yet he hath done the equivalent, when he speaks of himself as the Son of God, the Memra, the Shechinah, the Logos, saying, Before Abraham was I am; I am the God of Abraham, &c. the promised Messiah, who is the true eternal God.

4. Our all-wise Redeemer thought it more fit for him to let the Jews in general, and even his own Followers, conclude his Godhead from his gradual performing all the Mi-

nistry of the promised Messiab. Thus St. Tho.

John xx. 28. mas made his good Consession, My Lord, and my God, which Christ own'd to be his due; Nay before, when one call'd him good Master, Christ answer'd, Why callest thou me good? there is none good but One, that is, God; whereby he plainly refuted the salse Notion of the Jews, who believ'd him to be only a mere Man; as if he had said, Why callest thou me good, whom thou regardest only as a mere Man? for if thou ownest me to be good, thou must own me also to be God, the true God, or Loganthropos; therefore either cease from calling me good, or own me to be the promised Immanuel: Thus leading the Jews to make the proper Conclusion of his Godhead; for that Text intimates not Christ's teaching here that he is not truly the supreme God, as the Adversaries boldly affirm, but cannot prove it.

Objection 3. It is not clear that any other facred Writer of the New Testament, besides St. John, hath used the word

Logos to denote our Saviour's Divinity.

Answer 1. Yes, St. Luke mentions the Logos in the same Sense with St. John, when he speaks of those who, from the Beginning, were Eye-witnesses, and Ministers of the Logos, not of the written Word, nor of an Attribute or Quality, but of the real Person of the Logos Incarnate, who was also a Person before his Incarnation.

2. The word Logos was well known to the Jews before St. John's Time, to express the Shechinah, or Angel of the Cove-

Covenant, as above explain'd; for, fince the Reduction from Babylon, the Hebrew DAVAR is translated in the Chaldee Paraphrases MEMRA, and in the Greek Septuagint LOGOS. the same with Davar and Memra, expressive of the lecond Person in the divine Trinity: But that Greek Version being commonly receiv'd by the Jews before Christ, St. John could not have used a more proper Term to express the Author of the first Creation, than this very Logos, by whom all Things were made; and he at last was made Flesh, the Logos Incarnate, the Son of God, by Heb. i. 2. whom (or by whose divine Person, as Logos) God made the World; and St. Peter joins in 2 Pet. iii. 5, 7. afferting plainly, that by the LOGOS of God the Heavens were of old, and the Earth standing out of the Water, and in the Water;—and that the Heavens and the Earth, which are now, by the same Logos, are kept in Store, &c. which is own'd even by Grotius.

3. The other Evangelists having insisted on Christ's Birth and Genealogy, and on every Thing needful to prove the Reality of his human Nature, St. John, writing last, found it more proper for him to be more express in afferting his Divinity as the eternal Logos Creator, and the Unity of the

Godhead also; for the Word was God.

What farther concerns the Logos will be found above.

3. The DEITY and PERSONALITY of the third divine Person, call'd the Holy Ghost, or Spirit.

The Name Holy Spirit is used sometimes essentially, or, in general, to express God, or the divine E/sence; for God is a Spirit. Sometimes to ex- John iv. 24. press Christ's divine Nature, or Godhead, who was declared to be the Son of God with Power, Rom. i. 4. according to the Spirit of Holiness, or his holy Spirit, by his Resurrection from the Dead; or his divine Person raised up his human Nature: So Christ, sbro' the eternal Spirit, offer'd himself with-Heb. ix. 14. out Spot to God; or the Mediator offer'd his buman Nature upon the Altar of his Godbead, that the Offering might be fanclify'd by the Altar. And thus Christ being put to Death in the Flesh, 1 Pet. iii. 18. or buman Nature, was quicken'd by the Spirit, revived by his divine Nature.

Sometimes it is expressive of God's Benefits or Gifts, ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary Gifts are fignified by God's pouring out of his Spirit upon Joel ii. 28.

all Fless; and the extraordinary, when Christ John vii. 29.

Toake of the Spirit, which they that believe on

bim

bim should receive; for the Holy Ghost was not yet given, betause that Jesus was not yet glorified. So when St: Paul ask'd the Ephesians, Have ye received 'Acts xix. 1. the Holy Gbost fince ye believ'd? he means the extraordinary Gifts of the Spirit, call'd, the Gift of the Holy Ghost, to distinguish them from his Person, tho' yet they import his Person as the Author of them; for Isaiab speaks of the Spirit's being poured upon us from on high; and the Apostle says. Isi, xxxii. 15 there are Diversities of Gifts, but the same T Cor. Mil. 4 Spirit, &c. thence concluding, But all these Ð., worketh that one and the self-same Spirit, dividing to every Man severally as he will. But the Holy Spirit is also the Name of a real divine Perfon, distinct from the Father and the Logos, the same in Substance, and equal in Power and Glory with them, from and to all Eternity. 1. He is a real Person; for the the Greek PNEUMA, or Spirit, is of the Neuter Gender; it is constructed with the Pronoun Masculine HE, and call'd the Paraclete, or Comforter, which is Masculine, as Spiritus is in John xiv. 26. Latin : Thus Christ says; But the Comforter:

John xiv. 26. Latin: Thus Christ lays; But the Comforter;
(Paraclete) the Holy Spirit, (Pneuma) whom
the Father will fend in my Name, HE shall teach you all
Things; for all Things personal are ascribed to him in
Scripture. Thus he has exhibited himself to the Eyes of
Men in the Figure of a real Substance, by descending like a
Dove upon the human Nature of Christ at his Baptism, and

like cloven Tongues on the Apostles.—He has Rom. viii. 2. the Life of a Person, being call'd the Spirit of

Life,—and the Understanding of a Person; for He searcheth all Things, even the deep Things of God,—and the Will of a Person; for he divides his Gists to every Man severally, as he will;—and he

has personal Operations, as to regenerate, convert, fanctify, teach, comfort, lead, command, and to fend his

Isai lxiii. 10. Ministers.—Thus as the Prophet said that the rebellious Israelites vexed God's Holy Spirit; Eph. iv. 30. so the Apostle says, Grieve not the Holy Spirit

of God; and our Lord speaks of Blasphemy

against the Spirit, that is unpardonable.

The old Prevmatemachi and the Macedeniani. Yet for all these plain Proofs of the Spirit's Personality, it is oppos'd, not only by some of old, who own'd him to be only a created Person, or the Prince of Angels; but also by the Socinians, and Others, who say he can no way

be call'd a Person; yet some of them are so good natur'd as to make the Spirit some middle Thing between Creator and Creature, calling him the accidental Virtue of God;—the divine Flatus, or Breath;—the Gospel;—the pious Motions in Man; for they differ much among themselves, and having wander'd from Truth, smaltins in they know not where to fix. But to suppose a Resultan These middle Thing between Creator and Creature, Graveri. is the same as between Dependent and Independent, Finite and Insinite, Omnipotent and not Omnipotent, which is absurd; or that there is something in God which is partly God, and partly not God: Nay, they contradict themselves; for he cannot be the accidental Virtue of God, or in God, and the same Time the Gospel, or out of God. But let us hear and answer their Objections.

Objection 1. All those personal Things belong to the Holy Spirit only by a Figure; as prospopaia, when 'tis said, The Scripture foresaw, the Law speaketh, Sin seduceth, or taking Occasion by the Commandment, wrought all manner of Concupiscence: So Love is described as a sperson, and the Wind has a Will; for it bloweth John iii. 8. where it listeth.

Answer. Indeed, one or two personal Properties may, by that Figure, be ascribed to a Thing that is not a Person; but there is not one Instance of a Thing, not a Person, to which all Things personal are ascribed; nor are all Things personal ascribed to Sin and Love; and even those Operations mention'd are to be meant of the sinula and charitable Man. Tho' the Wind is said to have a Will, yet no Understanding, nor any other personal Properties that are ascribed to the Holy Spirit; for tho' he is compared to Wind, Breath, and Fire, it is only to signify his personal or economical Operations among Men; which Comparison rather proves his real Personality.

Objection 2. Some Things are ascribed to the SPIRIT which cannot belong to a Person; such as to be given to Men;—to be effused upon Men;—to be baptized, anointed,

and filled with it;—to be given according to Measure.

Answer. It don't derogate from his real Personality that some Things are ascribed to him figuratively; for so God is call'd Love, and Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Life: Besides, those Things are spoken of him only with respect to his Gifts; as when God promis'd to take of the Spirit, which was upon Moses, Numb. xi. 17. and to put it on the LXX. Elders, so Elissa requested

requested a double Portion of Elijah's Spirit; 2 Kinge is 9, and in several other Places his Gifts are express'd by his Name.

Luke i. 35. Objection 3. The Holy Ghost is the Virtue and Power of God, by which he operates;

therefore he is not a Person.

Answer. He is the Power of God, but not an accidental Power; for there can be no Accidents in the supreme Being, who is absolutely perfect. Nor is he the instrumental Power of God, because he was concern'd in the first Creation, in which there could be no Instrument: But he is the personal or economical Power of God, as the effential God is said to consummate, by the Son and Spirit, the divine Works in or among the Creatures.

2. The Holy Ghost is a Person distinct from Father and Son; for not only did God testify against the Neh. ix. 30. Ifraelites by his Spirit in the Prophets of old, but he is number'd as the third Person in the Godhead at Christ's Baptism, in the baptismal Institution, in the apostolical Benediction, and in the heavenly witnessing. Nor are his personal Characters communicated to the other Two divine Persons, (as will appear in the divine Economy) for as he proceeds from Father and Son, he is diffinct from both; the Father fends him, and Christ sends. him from the Father, faying, But when the Comforter is come, whom I will fend unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of Truth, who proceedeth from the Father, HE shall testify of me: So the Apostle shews their Distinction, saying, that God (the Father) faved us by the washing of Regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghoft, which he shed on us abundantly, thro' Jesus Christ our Saviour. As Christ shews the Spirit's peculiar Order of operating diffinct from that of the Father and Son, John zvi. 13, saying, Howbeit, when the Spirit of Truth is come, Hz will guide you into all Truth; for HE shall not speak of himself, but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak; and He will shew you Things to come: He shall glorify me; for He shall receive of mine, and shew it unto you. As Christ had John xiv. 16, said before, I will pray the FATHER, and he shall give you another Comforter, (which is the Character of a distinct Person) that HE may abide with you for ever, even the Spirit of Truth, whom the World cannot ecceive, because it seeth him not, neither knows him; but ye know him, for he dwelleth in you, and shall be in you.

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From hence 'tis plain, that the Holy Ghost is a Perfon, real and distinct from the Father and Son, tho' not another Thing or Essence; for these Three are one Thing, or one Essence.

Vincentius Livinopsis diest, in TRINITATE est alius atque alius, non aliud atque aliud. In SAL-VATORE est aliud atque aliud, non alius atque alius. Quia alia est Persona Pasris, alia Filii, alia spiritus santi, non aliud atque aliud, sed una eademq; Natura.

3. The Holy Ghost is a divine Person, or the true eternal God, the third Person in the one divine Essence or Godhead, the same in Substance, and equal in Power and Glory with the Father, and the Word or Son; for he has all Things divine ascribed to him, the divine Names and Astributes, Works and Worship.

1. The divine NAMES of Jehovah, God, and Kyrios,

Lord; for by comparing some Texts, we find he is

JEHOVAH himself, the peculiar Name of God, that cannot be communicated to a Creature: Thus David fays, the Spirit of Jehovah spake by me. And z Sam.xxiii.2. Moses tells us, that the Israelites tempted Iz-HOVAH, faying, Is Jehovah among st us or not? Bxod. xvii. 7. But the Apostle explains this Jehovah (by quoting the xcvth Psalm) to be the Holy Ghost, Heb: iii. 7, 8. wherefore as the Holy Ghast saith, &c. So JEHOVAH charged Aaron not to come at all Lev. xvi. 2: Times into the Holy Place, within the Vail before the Ark, that he die not. But the Apostle explains this Jehovah to be the Holy Ghost, who fignified thus, that the Way into the holiest of all Heb. ix. 8. was not yet made manifest. So JEHOVAH said, Go and tell this People, Hear ye, indeed, but Hai. vi. 9. understand not; and see ye, indeed, but perceive not; which the Apostle explains, Well Ads xxvili. spake the HOLY GHOST by Isaiah to our 25, 26. . . Fathers, saying, Go unto this people, &c. So by Jeremiah God said, This shall be the Co-Jer. xxxi. 33. venant that I will make with the House of Israel after those Days, faith Jehovah, &c. But this Jehovah is, by the Apostle, explain'd to be the Holy Choft, faying, Whereof the Holy Ghost also is Heb. x.15,16. a Witness to us; for after he had said before, This is the Covenant, &c.

And thus by the Reasoning of the learned and inspired Interpreter St. Paul, Jehovah, in the Old Testament, is the Holy Ghost in the New Testament, or that the incommunicable Name Jebovah is the proper Name of the Holy

Holy Ghost, who, as Jehovah, spoke unto the Church by

all his Prophets.;

Objection. But the Spirit is distinguish'd from Jebovah, 2s the Spirit of Jebovah, and therefore is not Jebovah himless.

Answer. The Name Jehovah is meant either essentially for God in general, the essential God; or personally for God the Father, or the Son, or the Spirit. But the Spirit differs not from Jehovah, considered in the divine Essence, and the personal Distinction debars not the essential Unity, whereby the Father, the Word, and the Holy Spirit, are each the true eternal Jehovah; for these Three are one Thing, one divine Essence.

God is also his Name; for St. Peter said to

Ananias, Why hath Satan filled thy Heart to
lye to the Holy Ghost?—Thou hast not lyed unto Men, but unto God; for here St. Peter considers the
Holy Ghost as the chief and fundamental Cause of the GospelMinistry, distinguishing him as the prime Cause of the Ministry, from the fecundary Cause, 'the Apostles, and shews that
Ananias did lye unto the Holy Ghost, primarily and principally, as unto the true God, the principal Object, against whom
Sin is committed.

KYRIOS, Lord, is also his Name, which, by the Greek
Septuagint, is used to express the Hebrew JE2 Cor. iii. 17. HOVAH; for, says the Apostle, Now the Lord
is that Spirit; and where the Spirit of the
LORD is, there is Liberty, he being the Author of it.

2. The divine Attributes, that import the divine Essence,

are also ascribed to him: Thus—Immensity; for whither shall I go from thy Spirit? &c.—Omni-

Pfal.exxxix.7. whither shall I go from thy Spirit? &c.—Omnificience too; for God hath reveal'd heavenly
Things to us by his Spirit; for the Spirit searcheth all Things, yea, the deep Things of God.

But this is the proper Character of Jehovah ; I,

Jer. zvii. 9. Jehovah, search the Heart, I try the Reins, &c. — And Omnipotence; for Christ asserts,

Matt. xii. 28. that he cast out Devils by the Spirit of God; Luke xi. 20. call'd, by St. Luke, the Finger of God.

Neh. ix. 20. And Goodness; for Nehemiah says, Thou gavest also thy good Spirit to instruct them: In

Consequence he is not a divine Attribute, but a divine Perfon, One of the Three that bear Record in Heaven.

Gen. i. 2. The divine Works and Operations of the fupreme God are ascribed to him; for—in the first Creation, the SPIRIT of God moved upon the

the Face of the Waters, and made the Abysse pregnant, not as an Instrument, which could not be; but the Spirit proceeding then from the Father, (as did also the Logos then proceed too) who had been from Eternity with him, join'd with the Father and Logos in creating the Worlds; for Creation could not be ascribed to Father, Son, and Spirit, if they had not, before all Time, eternally coexisted together, as the one effential God; and when they thought fit to execute their eternal Decree of Creation, the Logos proceeded as the only begotten Son of the Father, and the SPIRIT proceeded, as the Breath or Spiration of the Father and Logos, in the Beginning of Time to create the Worlds; for by the Word of Tehovah were the Heavens Pfal. xxxiii. 6. made, and all the Host of them by the Spirit of his Mouth; and by his Spirit he hath gar-Job xxvi. 13. nish'd the Heavens. Thus Elibu says, The Spirit of God hath made me, and the Breath of - xxxiii. 4. the Almighty hath given me Life. - The Works of Providence are his too; for God's Spi-

rit will not always strive with Man; and as a

Beast goeth down into the Valley, the Spirit Isai. lxiii. 14. of Jehovah caused Israel to rest in the Wil-

derness; tho' 'tis also said, and truly, that the Logos conducted Israel too; and yet it is justly call'd the Work of divine Providence, or of God, effentially confider'd, and perform'd by the three Persons in the same one essential Godbead. And did not the Holy Spirit also inspire all the Prophets and Heroes of old? for when the Spirit rested on the LXX. Elders, they prophesied Numb. xi. 25.

and ceased not; the Prophecy coming not by the Will of Man, but holy Men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. And

Isaiah says, For now the Lord God and his Isai. xlviii. 16.

Spirit hath sent me.

As for their Heroes and typical Saviours, we read how Othniel, Gideon, Jephthah, Samson, &c. were not able to perform their glorious Atchievements, till the Spirit of Jehovah came upon them; but then they beat their Enemics to Dust, and trod upon the Necks of conquer'd Kings, tho' the same is ascribed to the Logos, who, as the Angel of God's Presence, saved them too. So when the Prophet mentions the Armies that shall destroy the Church's Enemies, saith, For my Mouth hath commanded, and his Spirit hath gather'd them: And the Promise made to Zerobabel is.—Not by Might, nor by Power, but by Zech. iv. 6. my Spirit, faith the Jehovah of Hosts.

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2 Pet. i. 21.

The

[ 54 ] -The anointing of Christ's human Na-

Isi. xlii. 1. ture with divine Grace, as it was foretold; Behold, my Servant, whom I uphold; mine E-

upon him. And again when Messiah speaks; Chap. lxi. 1. The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me, be-

Luke iv. 1, Sc. And it was accomplished; for Jesus 18, 21: was full of the Holy Ghost, and received the Gifts of the Spirit without Measure.

The Resurrection of Christ; for if the Spiris of him that raised up Jesus from the Dead dwell in

Rom. viii. 11. you, He that raised up Christ from the Dead, shall also quicken your mortal Bodies, because

of his Spirit that dwelleth in you.

The working of Miracles; for Christ (as above) asserts, that he cast out Devils by the Spirit of God. So we read how Ezekiel and Others were often moved locally, and carried from Place to Place by the Spirit; and Christ, after his Baptism, was led by the Spirit into the Wilderness: And to some in the apostolical Times was given the

1 Cor. xii. 10. Power of working Miracles by the Holy Ghoft; for when he descended upon the Apo-

files, and those with them, in the Symbol of fiery cloves Tongues, they spoke all Languages, and wrought diverse Miracles by the Power of the Holy Glass.

The useful Diversity of Gists and Graces in the apostolical Times, was also the Operation of the Holy Ghost; as the Word of Wisdom, the Word of Knowledge, the Grace of Faith, the Gists of Healing, the Gists of Prophecy, of discern-

ing the Spirits, of diverse Kinds of Tongues, and of the Interpretation of Tongues; but all these worketh that one and the self-same Spirit, dividing to every Man severally as he will, being a free Agent, the supreme God, not working as a Vertue or an Astribute of God, but as a divine Person, being call'd in this Chapter the Spirit of God, and the Holy Ghost, ver. 3. and Kyrios, Lord, ver. 5. and the same God, ver. 6. But allowing that these Names here import the three distinct Persons in the same divine Essence, it proves also that the one and the self-same Spirit is God supreme; for there are no inferior Gods, and, besides him, there is none else.

The whole Work of Consummation, in the regenerating, converting, and fanctifying of God's Elect, redeem'd by Christ, is ascribed to the Holy Ghost, by way of Appropriation

priation in Scripture, according to his Province in the Econo-

my of Galvation.

4. The divine Worship is also his due; for Believers are call'd the Temples of God, even because the Spirit of God dwelleth in them: And know I Cor. iii. 16. ye not that your Body is the Temple of the Holy Ghost, dedicated to his Worship? Nay, we are all baptized and bleffed in his Name, as our God; wherefore as the Holy Ghoft faith, To Day if you will hear his Voice, harden not your Hearts: And as repenting David prays; Take not thy Holy Spirit from Pfal, li. 11,12, me, but uphold me with thy free Spirit; fo by the Apostle he is invocated, or worship'd, in the Benediction, wishing us the Communication of the Holy Gbott equally with the Grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God the Father. Nay, every Time that Baptism is administer'd, or the Blessing pronounced, Christians adore the Holy Gbost with the same divine Honours with which they adore the Futher and Son, as it was done from the Begin. ning in the antient Doxologies, not importing three Gods, but the three divine Witnesses of Jesus Christ, viz. the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost, who are one Thing, one Effence, one God.

Yet some, that pretend to own his Godhead, have opposed the Spirit's Right to divine Adoration, whose Objections we

shall answer.

Objection 1. The Communion of Christians is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus 1 John 1. 3.

Christ, but not with the Spirit.

Answer. Our Communion is there so express'd, because the Spirit is not so much the End or Object of our Communion, as the Bond of it, or the inward Cause of it; or we have Communion with the Father and Son, by the Operation of the Holy Ghost; so that this Objection is of no Force.

Objection 2. Believers are faid to dwell or 1 John ii. 6. while in God, and in Christ, but not in the \_\_\_\_\_iv. 150

Holy Ghoft.

Answer. That concerns not Adoration; and the Spirit is not there mention'd, because his Unction, or Anoisting, is rather in us, or abides in us, than we in him; For you have an Unction from the Holy 1 John ii. 20, One, and you know all Things;—but the 27.

Anointing which you have received of him, abideth in you.

Obje-

Objection 3. The Holy Ghost is frequently omitted, or not mention'd with the Father and the Son in the same Text; he is more seldom mention'd, and very little of his Adoration.

Answer 1. St. Paul mentions God and the 1 Cor. iii. 16. Spirit, without the Son, and speaks of Christ Rom. ix. 1. and the Spirit without the Father. But it is enough for our Purpose that he is mention's jointly with the other two Persons; as in Christ's Baptism, the baptismal Institution, the apostolical Benediction, and the heavenly Witnessing, where he has no Right to be placed, if he has no Right to divine Adoration.

2. The Holy Spirit continually speaks in holy Scripture, or the Language of Scripture is the Language of the Holy Spirit, who inspired the Penmen; and therefore he is al-

ways understood when the other two are mention'd.

3. The Scripture speaks less of his Adoration, for that by his Office he is rather the Cause or the Influencer of our ado-

ring God, effentially confider'd; for ye have not received the Spirit of Bondage again to fear; but ye have received the Spirit of Adoption, whereby we cry Abba, Father.—Like-

wise the Spirit also helpeth our Infirmities; for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit bim-felf maketh Intercession for us, with Groanings that cannot be utter'd.

We must next answer the Objections of those that deny the Spirit's being of the same one Essence with the Father,

The old Tritheifts, the Perata, and of late Valentinus Gentilis. and declare him to have receiv'd his Effence from the Father. The modern Jews call him fometimes the Virtue of God, and the magnifcent Gifts of God, the heroical Motions of Mens Hearts, the Presence of God in the Temple, or the Shechinah, &cc. contrary to the Judgment of the antient Jewish Church.

Macedonius, A. D. 360. whose Errors were revived by 90bn Biddel in England, and refuted by Cloppenburgius in Holland, and are now again buried, as of no solid Foundation, even in the Opimion of the Adversaries.

Other Enemies have call'd him the Prince of created Angels, the Minifer of God, and Servant of Christ: But such a Diversity of erroneous Opinions among the Adversaries, is an Argument for the Truth, viz. that all Things divine being justly ascribed to the Holy Spirit in Scripture, as has been proved, he must be of the same

Esence with God, or the true eternal God.

Objection 1. The Holy Spirit differs from God, as the Spirit of God.

Answer. Yes, he differs personally, but not effentially; or not as one Essence from another Essence, but as one Person

from another Person.

Objection 2. Christ says, that the Spirit of Truth shall not speak of himself, but what soever he shall hear, that shall he speak; therefore being taught by another, he is not essentially God.

Answer. To hear from another, and to be taught by another, are not always the same, tho sometimes they agree; as Christ says, I speak to the John viii. 26, World those Things which I have heard of him: &c.

-I speak nothing of my self; but as the Fa-

ther bath taught me, I speak these Things. Therefore the Spirit's hearing relates to his economical Office, or his Order of operating in Believers; which derogates not from his divine Essence, no more than from that of Christ.

Objection 3. Christ says, The Spirit of Truth John xvi. 14.

shall glorify me; for he shall receive of mine,

and shall shew it unto you: Therefore, depending upon ano-

ther, he is not essentially God.

Answer. To receive from another, and to depend on another, are not the same; for here the Holy Ghost receives from Christ, as he operates with him, and from him, in his economical Office, tho' not in the way of dependance, as to his divine Essence, nor as to his personal Subsistence.

Objection 4. He that gave his good Spirit to Neh ir 6.20

the Israelites, is Jehovah alone.

Answer. So God gave his Son to the World, according to the divine Economy, which is far from being repugnant to the Trinity of Persons in the Unity of the Godhead; for each of them is Jebovah alone, as Moses says, Jebovah, our God, Jebovah is One.

Objection 5. The Holy Ghost is sent from another; and therefore he is the Servant of another, and not essentially

God.

Answer. Indeed, sometimes the Sent, is the Servant of the Sender, but not always, nor in all Respects: As here, with respect to the divine Economy, the Holy Ghost is sent as the Messenger, the Agent of God, (as the Messed is call'd God's elect Servant, and was sent into the World) but that hinders not his being effentially God; because all Things divine are properly ascribed to him; and his Mission is voluntary, as Christ's also was.

C. Objection 6. He is the Gift of God; and therefore not God

essentially, who is the Giver of all good Things.

Answer. But cannot one give himself? Does not God, effentially consider'd, give himself to his People in the Covenant of Grace? And as Christ gave himself in Sacrifice for us, so the Holy Ghost is the voluntary Gift of God, which hinders not his being God by Essence with the Father and Logos.

Objection 7. He changeth his Place, descending like a Dove at Christ's Baptism; therefore he is not immense, or

effentially God.

Answer. This is trivial, because he changed his Place only symbolically, or as to the external Sign of Gen. xviii. 21. his Presence; as Jehovah said, I will go down now and see, &c.

Rev. xxii. 17. Objection 8. He prays to Christ to come to Judgement; for the Spirit and the Bride say,

Come.

Answer. No such Thing; for there only the Spirit and the Bride join in testifying the Truth and Excellency of the Gospel; or the open and general Invitation to come and partake of the Waters of Life freely, is confirm'd by the joint Testimony of the Spirit and the Church, even the gracious Spirit of God, who insluenceth all true Believers, according to his economical Office; which is not repugnant to his divine Essence.

Objection 9. Those at Ephesus, who had has xix. 2. been baptized, said, We have not so much as

beard whether there be an Holy Ghost.

Answer. They were ignorant of his extraordinary Gifts express'd in Scripture by his Name, the Holy Ghost; but they could not be ignorant of his Existence; for all the World had heard of his Descent upon the Disciples at Jerusalem: Besides that, their Ignorance is no Argument.

Objection 10. The Holy Spirit is said to Rom. viii. 27. make Intercession for the Saints, according to the Will of God; therefore his Will is different.

Kata Osos.

Answer. It is in the Greek only according to God, and imports not according to any Will

of God, that is diverse from the Will of the Holy Spirit, but that which is the very same Will; or that he intercedes after a divine Manner, according to God, like himself, effectually; or so as to please God, teaching the Saints to pray as they ought, being their Intercessor within them, as Christ is out of them, according to the divine Economy.

Therefore it remains firm and true, that the Holy Gnort is a real, distinct, and divine Person, of the same Essence with

with the Father and Logos, who all Three are the One eternal God.

V. I shall enquire how these Three divine Persons differ. Indeed, their Difference and Distinction is not philosophically accounted for in holy Writ; for That was not intended to please Philosophers, but to edify the Members of the Church. But seeing the Adversaries have forced us to use philosophical Terms, we must comply a little.

1. Their first Difference is from human Persons: For,

(1.) Human Persons are separate one from another, as Peter, James, and John, one of whom might have been, tho' the others had never been, because they exist by the Will of God; whereas these divine Persons, tho' distinguish'd from each other, are never separated; and one of them could not have been without the others, being all Three eternally in the same One divine Essence, or Nature, and their distinct Personality is not the Essect of the divine Will, but their personal Properties or Persections are as necessary and eternal, as the divine essential Properties are; tho' they are not three Gods, but one God, or one divine Essence.

(2.) An buman Person has only the same kind of Nature with others, call'd a common specifick Nature, but not the same individual Nature with others; for otherwise the Power, the Faculty, the Acts of Reasoning, or the Notions and Ideas that are in one Man, would be the same individual Ideas that are in another Man; whereas the Persons in the Godhead, tho' distinct, have the same individual divine Nature, the same Understanding, the same Will, and the same other Persections

of the divine Essence or Nature.

(3.) So many buman Persons, so many Essences; for every buman Person has its own proper, Essence, distinct from all other Beings; whereas the divine Being, or Essence, is but One, and therefore the Godhead of the Father, Word, and Spirit, is the very same one Godhead; or these Three distinct Persons have not each a distinct Essence, but having the same one Essence, they are the same one true and eternal God. But the Adversaries not minding this Difference, have errid from Truth, and will not conceive of the divine Persons, but as of human Persons.

2. Their next Difference is from the divine Essence, from which they differ not really, or as one Thing from enother; for God's Essence has no Parts, nor yet by mere Ressening only, or by our sole Conception; for they differ as One from Three: But by such a Reasoning as has a Ground of Distinction in the Thing it self; for in our Conception the divine

vine Essence is equal to the three Persons altegether, and more large (if I may so say) than any one Person alone, or singly consider'd; for that the Essence is common to all the three Persons, and each Person has the divine Essence. Hence some distinguish between Communicable and Incommunicable; for that the Essence is common to three Persons, whereas each Person is incommunicable: But we cannot, by searching, find out God Almighty unto Persection.

3. Their next Difference is of the divine Persons among, or between themselves. And here we must cautiously avoid the two Extremes of Sabellianism and Tritheism. 1. The Followers of Sabellius admitted only of a nominal Difference, or, as the same one God is call'd, sometimes the Farence, sometimes the Son, and sometimes the Holy Ghost, according to his diverse Operations; allowing only one Person

in the Godhead.

2. Tritheism, or the Opinion of three Gods, is the other Extreme, which we must shun, in avoiding Sabellianism; for 'tis equally absurd to say, with the Sabellians, that the three Persons in the Godhead are one Person; and to say with the Tritheists, that the one divine Being is three divine

Beings.

Therefore when we say, the Father is God, the Logos is God, and the Spirit is God, we must not conceive that they are distinct Gods, but distinct Persons in the same one God, for that their Distinction respects their Personality only, not their Deity; for the divine Attributes are the same in all Three, who are one Thing, one divine Essence, one God, yet still they are three distinct Persons, according to holy

Writ, as above proved.

Some, willing to be cautious, think the three Persons differ from each other, both rationally and modally, as they express it; or not by Ratiocination only, but also really, as one Mode from another. But others, not affecting these scholastical Terms, believe, according to Scripture, that they differ from each other as the three heavenly Witnesses, but profess to be ignorant of the Manner of their Distinction, which is not reveal'd in Scripture, and content themselves with saying, that they differ supernaturally, or not as natural Things differ, but in a more eminent, peculiar, and divine Manner.

But, however, 'tis certain, from Scripture, that they differ in their peculiar personal Properties, and in their Mode of Operation out of themselves, or in the Creatures; for the the operative Power of God is the same one Power, common to these three Persons, yet their Order and Mode of Operation tion is different, as will plainly appear in the following divine Economy: Thus the we usually ascribe to the Father Creation, to the Son Redemption, and to the Holy Ghost Consummation; yet we find, in Scripture, all these different Works ascribed to each Person, because of their Union in the same divine Essence. But the we cannot philosophically explain these Things, we must not run into sinful doubting with those that will believe nothing of which they have not a clear and distinct Perception; but must thankfully sollow that Revelation of himself, which God has been graciously pleased to afford us in his written Word, the only and solid Ground of our Faith, to which our weak Reasoning should submit it self, and let Faith acquiesce in Things reveal'd above Reason, the one contrary to it.

VI. I shall explain the divine Economy, or Family-Difpensation and Government of these three Persons of the one Godhead, in and over the Church, the House or Family of God.

That the Holy Trinity in Unity, from all Eternity, or before Time began, delighted themselves in the Enjoyment of their own essential Persections or Attributes, rejoiced always before each other, rejoiced in the Prospect of the babitable Parts of the Earth, and that their Delights were with the Sons of Men, from an eternal Intuition, is most true; tho' it is known to us only by Reasoning from some Texts of Scripture, that intimate the same. But their Economy, since Time began, is more amply reveal'd: For

The bleffed Trinity has admitted the Church, or Con-

gregation of Believers, into Society, or Family-

Communion with them; for truly our Fellow- 1 John i. 3.

fbip is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus

Christ, viz. by the Communication of the Holy Ghost (as above) and according to the apostolical Benedi-

diction, The Grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, 1 Tim. iii. 15. and the Love of God the Father, and the Com-

munication of the Holy Ghoft, ever belong'd to the Church of

the living God, who has his Fire in Zion, and

Furnace in Jerusalem; call'd also the City Isai. xxxi. 9.

and Kingdom of God, as the Members of the

Church are call'd the Sons and Daughters of God, the Servants and Friends of God, the Brethren of Christ the Son of God, no more Strangers and Aliens, or Foreigners, but Fellow Citizens with the Saints, both in Heaven and Earth, and of the Houshold of God. Now in this Family these Three divine Persons have the Government, and persons certain economical.

nomical, or Family-Offices, peculiar to each Person, Thus

The first divine Person, call'd the FATHER.

He is consider'd as the Father of the Family, Eph. ii. 14, as the Lord of Heaven and Earth, of whom the whole Family of Heaven and Earth is na-15. med; or the higher House of Angels and departed Saints, the Church triumphant; and the lower House, or Church militant, call'd in Scripture the House of God, the Housbold or Domesticks of God, the Housbold of Faith; I say, they all make up the one Catholick Church, or Family of God, confider'd as the first divine Person, or Father of the Family; who is therefore in Scripture repre-

fented. 1. As the Lord and Dictator, who, by eternal Predestination, delineated and prepared the Government of this future

Family, appointing both the End and the Or-

der of Means too; for as what happen'd to Acts iv. 28. Christ was determin'd before to be done by the Father's Power and Counsel, so Believers obtain their Inheri-

tance, as being predestinated according to the Father's Purpose, who worketh all Things af-Eph. i. 11.

ter the Counsel of his own Will; having chofen us in Christ, before the Foundation of the Chap. i. 4, 5.

World, that we should be holy; and having predestinated us unto the Adoption of Children, according to the good Pleasure of his Will. Thus Christ,

as Mediator, said, I thank thee, O Father, Matt. xi. 25, Lord of Heaven and Earth; because thou hast 26.

bid these Things from the Wise and Prudent, and hast reveal'd them unto Babes; even so, Father, for so it feem'd good in thy Sight.

2. As the Creator and Builder of his House or Family; for the whole Family in Heaven and Earth is named of him, as the Builder of all Things.

3. As the one Law-giver, able to save and to destroy, and who implanted his Law of Na-Tames iv. 12. ture on Man's Heart, when he formed him after his own Image, and gave him also a positive Law about the forbidden Fruit, with a Promise and a Threatning, and fo enter'd into Covenant with Adam and his Heirs.

4 As the Judge and Avenger of his broken Law, he will magnify it, and make it honourable in the Punishment, either of the Transgressor, or of his Surety. Therefore the Satisfaction made by Christ for the Sins of Believers, was made made to God, confider'd as the Father; and when we, by Faith, plead Christ's Satisfaction for us, we approach to the Father, as to a Judge upon a Tribunal, to be by him declared or accounted righteous.

5. He is a merciful Father; for as a Father Plal. ciii. 13.

pitieth bis Children, so Jehovah pitieth them
that fear him: His Grace, Mercy, and Goodness, flow'd from
all Eternity in the Counsel of Peace, among these three divine
Persons of the one Godhead; wherein the Father—has chosen
Believers in Christ,—and found him out a proper Mediator
for them,—whom the Father sent to redeem them,—and has
also sent the Holy Spirit to regenerate, convert, and sanctify
them;—and by the Ministry of the Gospel the Father calls
upon Sinners to come and partake of the Mediator's purchased Benesits;—institute into his Family;—and gloristes
them at last. Thus the Apostle shews, that the

Lovers of God are effectually call'd, according Rom. viii. 28.

to his purpose; for whom he did foreknow, he

also did predestinate to be conformed to the Image of his Son; and whom he did predestinate, them he also called; and whom he called, them he also justified; and whom he justified, them he also glorised: For on account of the Father's economical Office, he is call'd God, even by way of Appropriation, not on Account only of his divine Essence, (which is common to the three divine Persons) but because of his Part in the Government of the whole Family, as the Father Almighty, he is represented, in Scripture, as

God in Christ, reconciling the World unto him- 2 Cor. v. 19. self; and as the one God, who has sent the one I Tim. ii. 5.

Mediator.

The second divine Person, call'd the Logos, and Son of

God.

He is consider'd in Scripture as God's essential Wisdom, or Logos, who, as a distinct Person, was ever by the Father, as one brought up with him, and his constant Delight, rejoicing always before him, and joining in the eternal Council of Peace about the Recovery of fallen Mankind; and, by virtue of that Covenant of Redemption, the Logos undertook to proceed from the Father, as the Son of the Family, first to create the World, and next to redeem the World: For

1. In the Beginning was the Word, or Logos, and the Logos was with God, and the Logos was God; the same was in the Beginning of Time with God; not then created, but in Being, as he had been, from Eternity: And proceeding from the Father, as his first

John i. 1, &c. bim, and without bim was not any Thing made that was made; whom the Father appointed the Heir of all Things, by whom also be made the Worlds; not as the Father's Instru-

ment, but as a joint efficient Cause, concurring with the Father and Spirit, as the same one God in Creation; only, according to the divine Economy, CREATION is appropriated to the Logos, as the Son of God; for his proceeding from the Father to perform Creation, is the first Filiation, or Sonship of the Logos, that Procession being his Generation.

2. His second Filiation has a respect to Adam's Fall, involving his Heirs in the Penalty of the Law; for then the Son of God, or Logos, was promifed to be made Fleth, or to take into Union with him a real human Nature, as the bleffed Seed of the Woman, in order to crush the Serpent's Head. and to destroy the Works of the Devil, according to the said Council of Peace. Therefore the Logos acted as the promised Mediator, under the Old Testament, and took the Church under his Care immediately upon the Fall; and in the fulness of Time, the Logos was actually made Flesh, and dwelt among Men, as the Mediator Immanuel, God with us, the Seed of the bleffed Virgin Mary; which is call'd his fecond Procession, or Filiation; for all the Texts that mention his Sonship, speak of it with respect only to his mediatorial Office, and not with respect to any eternal Generation, though, as the divine Logos, he eternally existed; and as the Loganthropos, or God-Man, the eternally-appointed Son of the Family, he sustains the following Parts in the Economy of Salvation, and Government of the Church.

1. In general, he is the compleat and only Mediator between God and Sinners, for whole fake the Father, 2s Judge, can, with Honour to his spotless Justice, shew Mercy to a penitent Believer, in whose Name a Sinner can approach to God, and sue for Mercy; for the Logos Incarnate reconciles God to Sinners, and Sinners to God; and the Father, in

and by him, reconciles the World to himself.

2. He is the Sponsor and Surety of Believers, the Goel-Redeemer, the great Attonement, or Sacrifice for Sin, having, as the great High Priest, offer'd up his buman Nature on the Attar of his Godhead, without the Gates of Jerusalem, in an holy and acceptable Sacrifice for the Sins of Men; and now Men can plead the Value, Worth, and Merit of his compleat Obedience to the Law, as their Righteousness for their Pardon and Acceptance with God.

3. He is the Father's Embaffador to the Family, as the great Prophet of the Church, the Way, the Truth, and the Life, the great Preacher of Righteoufness, the Light of the World; for God the Father, who at fundry Times, and in diverse Manners, spoke in Time past unto the Fathers by the Prophets, hath, in these last Heb. i. 1, 2; Days, spoken unto us by his Son.

4. He is by Merit exalted to be the Head of the Church, the only King of his holy Zion, as the Son of God, foretold as such in the Old Testament, Plal. ii.

and call'd in the New Testament the Father's

dear Son, in whom he is well pleas'd; who having finish'd the Work of Satisfaction for penitent Believers, he was justly and highly exalted, as Jesus Immanuel, the Son of God, the Logos Incarnate, to be the Head, Lord, and King of the Catholick Church, or of the whole Family in Heaven and Barth; the Head both of Influence and Government to all true Believers, ruling in their Hearts by the Holy Spirit of Grace, and in their Lives by his holy Precepts, and by his benign Providence.

5. He is also made Hend over all Things to the Church, which is his Body; for the Father having raised his human Nature from the Dead, set Jesus Immanuel at his own right Hand in the heavenly Places, Eph. i. 20, far above all Principality and Power, and

Might and Dominion; and every Name that is named, not only in this World, but also in that which is to come, and hath put all Things under his Feet, and gave him to be Head over all Things to the Church, or for the Advantage of the holy Family, which is his Body, the fulness of Christ mystical, who, by his Power and Spirit, filleth all Things, in all Kinds of Fulness: Therefore he is call d the Prince of the Kings of the Earth, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, having the Reins of Providence in his Hand, and ruling in the midst of his Enemies, until he shall make them all his Footstool; for all Power is given unto him in Heaven and Earth, as the Son of God, the Mediator Immanuel.

6. He is the great Advocate of Believers with the Father, ever living to make Intercession for them; and, like a Princa, he prevails with the Father in their Behalf, to hear their Prayers, to bestow upon them all the Blessings of his Purchase, to justify them and adopt them into the Family as Children, to sanctify them, and at last to glorify them; for by Virtue of their Union with Christ, or their intimate Relation to him, they are call'd his Brethren, the adopted Sons

of the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who told

Mary Magdalene, and his other Disciples, I
Ichn 11. 17. ascend unto my Father and your Father, and

to my God and your God.

7. He is the appointed Judge of the World at the last Day, so take Vengeance on all them that know not God, and that obey not the Gospel; but to be glorified in his Saints, whom he will openly, and for ever, justify before the World, saying, Come ye bicsfed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you before the Foundation of the World. Then will Christ lead them glorious into the many Mansions of Happiness in his Father's House above.

The third divine Person, call'd the Holy GHOST.

He existed from all Eternity with the Father and the Logos, and, in the beginning of Time, he proceeded by Spiration from the Father, first at Creation, to move upon the Face of the Waters, (as an Hen upon Eggs) and so all the Host of Heaven, even the highest Spirits, call'd Angels, were made by him, as the Breath or Spirit of God's Mouth, call'd God's free Spirit and his good Spirit: And as the Logos had undertook to be the Redeemer of God's Family, so in that same eternal Council of Peace the Spirit undertook to be the Applier and the Compleater of that Redemption decreed, and performs his economical Part, by teaching, by sanctifying, and by comforting.

1. By TEACHING, ever fince the Fall of Adam: For,

(1.) He taught all the godly Patriarchs, before and after the Flood, or inspired them with the true spiritual Knowledge of God, and of the promised blessed.

(2.) He inspired Moses and the Prophets, and to them re-

veal'd the facred Word, or Will of God; for 2 Pet. i. 21. the Prophecy came not in old Time, by the Will of Man, but holy Men of God spake and

wrote too, as moved by the Holy GHOST.

(3) He calls and fends forth Teachers; for the Holy Ghoft said, Separate for me Barnabas and Saul, for the Work whereunto I have call'd shem; as indeed he had in all Ages before call'd forth the

Prophets.

(4.) He furnisheth, adorns, and qualifies his sent Servants with all needful Gifts; for as of old he qualified the Prophets and Apostles with extraordinary Gifts, making plain Illiterate Men speak with other Tongues, as the Spirit gave shem Greenance; so still he surnisheth faithful Teachers with ordinary Gifts for the ordinary Dispensation of the Gospel.

(5.) He

(5.) He co-operates with his Ministers, and concine with his Word, read or preach'd; for by the Power of the Spirit of God, the apostle Paul perform'd mighty Signs and Wonders, and fully preached the Gospel of Christ, as the Prophets did of old. The Holy Ghost confirms the Counsel of his Messengers, either by an internal inlightning of the Minds of Men in the Knowledge of the heavenly Gift, (for such are said to be Partakers of the Holy Ghost, Heb. vi. 4.) or by an effectual directing or leading of Mens Hearts into all Truth and Uprightness, as David prays, Thy Psal exlisi. Spirit is good, lead me into the Land of Up-rightness.

From all which he is call'd the Spirit of Truth, whom the World cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him; but, says Christ, ye know bim, for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you.— John xiv. 17, He shall teach you all Things, and bring all 26.

Things to your Remembrance, what soever I

bave said unto you.

2. By SANCTIBYING; whence he is call'd the Holy Spirit, or Ghost: And this general Part of his economical Office, in-

its more large import, comprehends,

(1.) REGENERATION strictly taken, or the first Principle of spiritual Life, call'd a Vivisication, or a Guickening; for you hath he quicken'd, who were dead in Trespasses and Sins. Hence he is call'd the Spirit of Life, and hath saved us by the washing of Regeneration, and the reserving of the Holy Ghost.

Tit. iii. 5, 6.

(2.) CONVERSION strictly taken, by which 2 Person regenerated or quicken'd is brought to repent towards God, and to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, or is inabled to turn from Sin to God. Hence he is call'd the Spirit of Faith, and the Holy Spirit of Promise, with whom, or with whose

Operation, we are fealed, upon believing in Christ.

(3.) SANCTIFICATION, strictly taken, is also his Work; for ye are washed,—ye are sanctified by the Spiris of our God; by which Sanctification, the Graces of Believers are produced, or drawn forth into lively Acts; for the Fruits or Effects of the sanctifying Spirit are, Love, Joy, Peace, Long-suffering, Gentleness, Good-Galv. 22, 23. ness, Faith, Meekness, Temperance.

(4.) The LEADING and exciting of functified Believers into all Good, in order to prove their Adoption; for as many as are led by the Spirit of God,

are the Sons of God, or may argue their Sonsbip from their Santification.

(5.) The strengthening, establishing, anointing, and sealing of Believers in the Truth and Practice of
a Cor. i. 21, true Religion; for now he who stablisheth us
with you in Christ, and hath anointed us, is
God, who also hath sealed us, and given us the
Earnest of the Soirit in our Hearts.

3. By COMFORTING; for he is the Paraclete, or Advocate, in a peculiar Manner; the Comforter, the Holy Ghoft, fent by the Father in Christ's Name, into the Hearts of Be-

lievers, to promote their Salvation.

(1.) He communicates of his heavenly Virtues or Graces to Believers, for the helping of their Infirmities, for their fortifying against the Shocks of Adversity of any kind, and for filling their Souls with unspeakable Joy and Delight, as if they were got into the Suburbs of Heaven; therefore, in the Blessing, the Communication of Grace is ascribed to him, or the Communion of the Holy Ghost, that qualifies us for the Grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God the Father.

(2.) He intercedes in the Hearts of Believers, as their Advecate within them; for as Christ, the Son of God, agenta Mens Cause with God, so the Holy Ghost agents God's Cause with Men, inabling them to believe and repent aright, drawing forth their Hearts in Prayer, and, as the Spirit of Supplication, helping their Infirmities, when they know not what to pray for as they ought, and making Intercession in

Rom. viii. 26, not be utter'd: And he that fearcheth the Hearts, knows what is the Mind of the Spirit.

that he maketh Intercession for the Saints according to God; or he inables them to pray in Faith, and to wrestle with God in Prayer, or to detain him, as it were, like Jacob, until he bless them.

(3.) He sestisses, or witnesseth to Believers, the Certaints of God's sirm Favour and Love towards them, under all their Assistions; also the Truth of their Adoption, and of

Rom. v. 5. is field abroad in our Hearts by the Holy Ghost Given unto us; and he witnesseth with our Spirits that we are the Children of God, be-

ing thence call'd the Spirit of Adoption: And he feals or confirms Believers in the Faith of compleat Redemption at last, by affording them some Poretastes of Hea-

ven, call'd, the Earnest of the Spirit, wrought by him in our Hearts, by whom we are sealed unto the Day of Redemption; which Earnest of the Spirit produceth Righteousness, and Rom. xiv. 17. Peace, and Joy in the Holy Ghost, inabling us to rejoice in the Hope of the Glory of God, and vo rejoice in Tribulation also, especially under Pet. iv. 14. Persecution.

Thus the Holy Ghost, as the Doctor, the Sanctifier, the Comforter of the Church, or Family of God, is the Applier, the Promoter, and Finisher of Man's Redemption; or the Members of God's Family are elected by the Father, redeemed by the Son, and compleated by the Holy Ghost.

Yet this Distribution of economical Offices requires a two-

fold Caution,

1. That in the three divine Persons we suppose no Dependency or Inequality, being all Three equal in Eternity, Power and Glory; for any seeming Inequality results, (1.) From the Logos's assuming the human Nature into Union with his divine Person, in order to act as the Father's Son and Servant, or as Mediator; while the Logos (previous to his Incarnation) being in the Form of God, thought it no Robbery to be equal with God, tho' be bumbled bimself in the Form of a Servant.

(2.) From the Spirit's being fent by the Father and the Son, as the Finisher of Redemption, to which he condescended in the eternal Council of Peace, while he was eternally existing of the same one divine Essence: But the Adversaries, not minding this Distinction, have opposed the Truth with

Bitterness.

2. The other Caution is, that tho' each divine Person has his peculiar economical Office, yet without excluding the other Two; because their Operations out of themselves, or in the Creatures, are conjunct, or undivided, arising from the same divine Essence; for in the Economy the divine Persons operate only in a different Mode and Order, but concurring as the same one God.

And, for the further Illustration of this divine Economy,

we may observe,

1. That each Person has Attributes ascribed to him, which

answer and suit his economical Office. Thus,

The FATHER of the Family has Dominion ascribed to him, as the Father Almighty, and Power as Creator, and Justice as Law-giver and Avenger; so Love and Mercy too, as above, &c.

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The Son of the Family has Wisdom ascribed to him. as the great Prophet (according to his Name Logos) and Power as the fole Head and King of the Church by Merit and Purchase; and Grace, Mercy, and Faithfuincis, as High Priest and Advocate; and Majesty as Judge of the World.

The HOLY GHOST has Power ascribed to him, as the Compleater of Redemption, and communicative Goodness as the Teacher, Sanctifier, and Comforter of God's

People.

Indeed, some only mention three eminent Attributes, ascribing POWER to the Father, WISDOM to the Son, and GOODNESS to the Holy Ghoft, whereby the triune God is the greatest, wifest, and best Being; as by the Mother's Questions to Children, Creation is ascribed to the Father, Redemption to the Son, and Sanstification to the Holy Ghoft. But the this is good in part, it is not enough to represent the Trinity; for that there are other Attributes expressive of the divine Essence.

2. According to their feveral economical Offices, there is a respective proper Homage and Worship belonging to each Person; for those Benefits are expected from each Person that belong to his Office; as Grace from God the Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, and Love from God the Father, and Communication of Grace from God the Hely Ghost, as the Operator of it: Therefore,

(1.) We pray to the Trinity for those general and comprehensive Benefits, according to their Order Eph. iii. 14, of Operation; as in the Apostle's Prayer; For this Caule I bow my Knees unto the Father æc. of our Lord Jesus Christ (of whom the whole Family in Heaven and Earth is named) that he would grant you, according to the Riches of his Glory, to be strengthen'd with Might by his Spirit in the inner Man, that Christ may

dwell in your Hearts by Faith, &c.

(2.) We return Thanks to each Person, and to all Three together, for those Benefits in the scriptural Doxologies: Thus when the Apostle calls Believers the Elect, 1 Pet. i. 2, 3. according to the Fore-knowledge of God the Father, thro' Sanctification of the Spirit, unto Obedience, and thro' the sprinkling of the Blood of Jesus; he runs into this Doxolgy, viz. Bleffed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who, according to his abundant Mercy, hath begotten us again unto a lively Hope, by the Merit of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the Dead, and also by the Operation or the renewing of the

Holy

Holy Ghost; which is necessarily understood, as above ex-

plain'd.

a. There are Sins also mention'd against each Person in his Office, as against the Father; for Moses complains of the I/raelites, Do ye thus requite Deut. xxxii, 6. Jehovah, O foolish People and unwise? Is not be thy Father 1 So against the Son; for the Apostle declared fome Apostates irrecoverable; for that they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, Heb. vi 6,8%. and put him to open Shame; and those are counted worthy of forer Punishment, who have trodden under Foot the Son of God, and have counted the Blood of the Covenant an unboly Thing. And Sins are also committed against the Holy Ghost; for some have done Despite unto the Spirit of Grace; and the Is-Isai. krijk ro. raelites rebelled and vexed his Holy Spirit: As St. Stephen justly reproached the Fews, fay-Ads wit. 51. ing. Ye stiff-necked and uncircumcis'd in Heart and Ear, ye do always resist the Holy Ghos, as your Fathers did, so do ye. And St. Paul forbide us to grieve the Holy Spirit: Nay, Christ ex- Eph. iv. 30 presly says, that all manner of Sin and Blas-Matt. xii. 31, phemy shall be forgiven unto Men, but the Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be forgiven unto Men, neither in this World, nor in the World to come, or in the Day of Judgment, when the general Pardon will be publish'd for all penitent Believers.

4. Each divine Person has a fort of eminent Turns of Go. vernment in the Family, according to the several Ages of the

World, Thus,

(1.) The Father is supposed to have eminently govern'd the Church before and after the Flood, or in the first Times of the Gospel, until the Levitical Law was given at Sinai, but not in Exclusion of the Logos and Spirit; for both also were concern'd in the Visions and Oracles made to the Patriarchs, and in the divine Providence, as can be well proved.

(2.) The Logos, the appointed Son of the Family, took the Administration of the Church mere solemnly upon him at Sinai, as the Angel, or Messenger of the Covenant; for, says God the Father, Behold, I Exod. xxiii. send an Angel before thee, to keep thee in thy 20, 11. Way, and to bring thee unto the Place which I have prepared. Beware of him, and obey his Voice, provoke him not; for he will not parden your Trespass, for my Name is in him. The ceremonial Law, or the typical

Gulpel

Gospel was ordain'd in his Hands, as the promised Mediator, and he ruled the Old Testament Church by it, until he was made Flesh, and rose again from the Dead, when he extended the Apostles Commission to all Nations, and instituted the

Church of the New Testament.

(3.) The Holy Ghost was from the Beginning concern'd with the Father and the Logos, as above shown: But his economical Office became more illustrious soon after Christ's Ascension, by that extraordinary Effusion of his Power and Grace on the Disciples at Ferusalem, and by the ordinary Communication of his Grace ever since, which is much more extensive now than under the Old Testament, abiding in the Church for ever, in the manner above explain'd.

5. This Administration or Dispensation of the New Testament, will continue to the End of Time, and no longer.

Christ, as Mediator, must reign, till, according to God's Decree, he hash put all his Enemies under his Feet: The last Enemy that shall be destroy'd is Death, which shall be done in the Resurrection; after which the rational Enemies, or the stallen Angels and wicked Men, shall be condemn'd to everlasting Punishment.

The Holy Ghost must exert his divine Power in the regenerating, converting, and fanctifying of God's Elect, till the

End of Time, and no longer.

The Father will pardon and accept all penitent Believers till then, and no longer; for then the Day of Grace is at an End, and the Kingdom of Grace too, when Christ shall come to Judgment.

6. But after the general Judgment is over, Christ having no more Occasion to rule in the midst of his Enemies, nor the Holy Ghost to consummate or perfect God's Elect, nor the Father to justify them; then comes the End, when,

(1.) CHRIST will deliver up the Kingdom of Grace to the Father, his present mediatorial Kingdom, his vicarious and temporary Kingdom, which he received from the Father; presenting all the Elect before him, as redeem'd by him from all Nations, and as fanctified by the Holy Ghost, and glorified by the Father, as the Members of Christ's mystical Body, the Children of the boly Family; a glorious Company indeed!

2. Christ's exalted human Nature, or Christ as the Son of God, the Mediator, (and all the rest of God's Elest) shall be subject unto him, that put all Things under him, that so God, essentially consider'd, not economically, or the ONE GOD

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God the Father, Logos, and Spirit, who are one Thing, one divine Essence, may himself be 1 Cor. xv. 28.

all in all: For then,

(3.) The Kingdom of Glory will commence, when, without the Intercession of a Mediator, or the sanctifying Operation of the Spirit, God effentially consider'd, will immediately communicate himself in all Fulness to all the glorified Saints, who shall be elevated to a Capacity of seeing him as he is, shall be admitted into Union with God, and fill'd with all the Fulness of God in the everlasting Kingdom of Glory, according to holy Scripture: For the their Union with Christ will never cease, tho' they will ever behold him as · the Brightness of the Father's Glory, the express Image of his Person, tho' he will be their glorious Head thro' all Eternity; yet they shall be then exalted unto a greater Union with the one effential God along with Christ their Head; for, fays Christ, To bim that overcometh will I grant to sit with me on my Throne, even Rev. iii. 21. as I also overcame, and am set down with my Father on his Throne.

VII. I shall shew the Opinion of the Christians about this Dostrine before and after the Council of NICE, which met A.D. 325.

1. The Anti-Nicene Fathers, not having to do with the Arians, (tho' with other Enemies of Ckriss's Godhead) spoke their Mind with much Plainness; afferting, according

to holy Scripture,

(1.) That God is One undivided Substance in Three distinct Subsistences, or Persons, who cohere and agree in the same one eternal Essence, calling them the Father, the Logos, and the Holy Spirit, necessarily existing from Eternity, not as three Gods, but as three Hypostases, Subsistences, or Persons in the same one Godhead, with their personal Properties, enjoying their own Persections before the Creation of the World, and in Council together, decreeing what shall come to pass in Time; for they believ'd a co-effential and co-eternal Trinity; as has been prov'd often \*.

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(2.) That

<sup>\*</sup> The learned Bissop BULL, in his Book call'd, Defensio Fidei Nicena, has given just Quotations and unanswerable Reasonings for this Doctrine; which are well abridged by the learned Dr. WATERLAND, in his Vindication of Christ's Divinity against Dr. Clark and his Friends. Those Quotations have been carefully examin'd by Friends and Foes, and are found all just; and the Reasoning is also just; therefore I chuse to sollow Bull and Waterland, as near as I can, even sometimes using their very Words and I cannot use better.

(2.) That when God, effentially consider'd, created the Worlds, the said three Persons acted economically; or that the Father, in the divine Economy, sent forth the Logos and Spirit to personm Creation: For by the Logos all Things were made, and by the Spirit also, who breathed on the Abysse, and made it pregnant; and to them the Ante-Nicenes assign'd the same Efficiency in Creation as to the Father; by which they kept up a more lively Sense of a real Distinction of Persons, have taught the indivisible Unity and Co-effentiality of all Three, as of one Creator, and have signify'd wherein that Unity consists, or into what it is ultimately resolv'd, viz. into the Unity of the same One divine Essence, or Godhead.

(3.) That the FATHER is the first Person, not as prior in Duration of Nature, but only in order of Ope-

'Auserria. ration, to whom therefore they ascrib'd the defigning Part in the Economy, and the Execu-

tion to the Logos and Spirit, fometimes by them stiled, the Hands of the Father, who, by his Logos,

Pfal. xxxiii. 6. made the Heavens, and all the Host of them, by the Spirit of bis Mouth, as if join'd in

Council. Thus in the New Testament all the Efficiency of Creation is equally ascribed to the Father, the Logos or Son,

and the Holy Ghost, as the one God effential.

(4.) The Ante-Nicenes consider'd the FATHER's sending forth the Logos to create the Worlds, as his begetting him; or that the Logos is call'd the Son of God, by virtue of his Emanation or Procession from the Father to create the Worlds: And that the Spirit is call'd the Spirit of the Father, by virtue of his Procession or Spiration from the Father, to create the Worlds. But they also affirm'd a second Filiation, or Sonship of the Logos upon his Incarnation, and a second Procession, or Spiration of the Spirit upon the Church.

(5.) But the they never mention'd an eternal Generation of the Son; yet several of them understood the foresaid eternal Existence of the Logos, as an eternal Prolation of him

from the Father. Thus

Novatian, about A.D. 255. fays of the Son semper enim of God, that he is always in the Father, least the Father were not always Father: So that tho' he believ'd the foresaid first and second Filiations of the Logos, he also feems to intimate the Logos pre-existing as a Son before

he came forth to create the Worlds.

Dionysius

Dionysius of Alexandria, Novatian's Cotemporary, is of the same Mind, and so is Dionysius of Rome, another Cotemporary, who calls the Son eternal, and that there was never a Time when the Son was not, because he is the Word, the Wisdom, the Power of God: But the This be express for the Eternity of the Son, yet not full for eternal Generation, unless it had been said, Eternal as a Son; for he is eternal, as the divine Logos, and his true Sonship commenced in Time.

Origen calls it Prefumption to fix any Beginning to the Son; and speaks of the only begotten Logos, as being always with the Father; for the Mes always Ante-Nicenes believing the Existence of the and neg nav-Logos, before all Time, to be the same as two always from all Eternity, apply'd it to him as the Son of God. Thus

Hilary did it, in the Name of the Generality of Christians, in his Time; so Alexander of Alexandria too, the Surdican Fathers in their synodical Epistle, and the Catholic Bishops upon opening the Council of They Tartor Ariminum: And thus we are to understand the Tartor Words, Before all Ages, in the Constantinopo-

litan Creed.

Indeed, the Arians, equivocating upon the Words Time and Ages, cluded the Catholic Sense, tho' they retain'd the Catholic Terms: But the Ante-Nicene Catholicks were fincere honest Men, without subtil Distinctions, using those Phrases as understood by common People, and signifying thereby that the Logos (whose Character some of them took for that of the Son of God) was co-eternal with the Father, who existed not before the Logos.

But the Novatian and Others own both the said first and second Nativity, or Filiation, or Generation, or Procession of the Logos; yet they supposed his Existence before that voluntary and temporal Procession, even as a Son. So

Methodius, explaining the Words of the Psalmist, Thou art my Son, thinks them to be indefinitely express'd without Limitation of Time, Thou art, not Thou becamest my Son; or that he acquired not a new Filiation, but was always the Son of God: And, speaking of his second Filiation, intimated in the Words, This Day have I begotten thee: He calls it rather a Manifestation of him.

Pamphilus also, delivering Origen's Opinion in his Apology, speaks his own too, and intimates the eternal Filiation upon the same Principle of the eternal Existence of the

Logos. And

Alexander

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Alexander of Alexandria reckons it among the Singularities of ARIUS, that he would not own the Father to have been always Father, but faid, that God was once no Father, till the Person of the Logos was produc'd in Time: for ARIUS denied the eternal Existence of the Logos as a Person.

From all which it appears to some, that the Ante-Nicenes having all afferted the Eternity of the Logos, did implicitly maintain the eternal Generation, tho' that Phrase is not ex-

presly used by them.

But the temporal or voluntary Generation of the Son is expressly mention'd by the Ante-Nicenes; or that the Logos, who, as a Person, is co-eval and co-eternal with the Father and Spirit, was begotten first, when sent forth to create the Worlds; and again, when he was made Flesh, or incarnated. The Authors that make the Generation temporal, and speak not of any other, are Justin Martyr, Athenagoras, Theophilus, Tatian, Tertullian, Hippolytus, &c. As for Novatian, he afferted both.

Tertullian fays plainly, that there was a contr. Hermog. Time when the Son was not as a Son, and that God was not always Father; for he always speaks of the Generation as a voluntary

Thing, brought about in Time, as others do. But,

1. Before the Emanation, or temporal Generation, they suppose God not to have been alone; yes alone, in respect of any Thing out of himself; but, in respect of what was in himself, he was not alone, not single, but a Trinity in Unity.

2. They afferted the Co-eternity of the Logos, tho' not confider'd as a Son; but that God was never without his Word, or Wisdom, who always convers'd with him, as it were, affifting in Council; for they suppos'd Ever ADYING, the Relation of God to the Logos to be

Ever  $\lambda \circ \gamma : x \odot +$ , the Relation of God to the Logos to be never  $\lambda \circ \gamma \odot +$  like that of the human Soul to Cogitation.

3. All their Expressions denote the distinct and eternal Personality of the Logos. Thus Novatian says, Pag. 31. He that was in the Pather, proceeded from the

Pag. 31. He that was in the Father, proceeded from the Father; even the same individual Logos, who, διαπαντο, both before and after his Proceeding, is always theop. 9.129. with the Father: Therefore if he was a real

Rerson after his Procession, (which is not disputed) he must have been so before it; or

that very Logos, who had been from all Eternity, an internal Word in the Heart of God, becomes afterwards an external Word in his Generation by Procession; and that the Logos,

Er Siadit G in nat Sia Our became meggoein G.

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who spake to the Prophets (undoubtedly a Person) is the very same individual Logos, who was always with the Father. So tho' Tertullian distin-O de ounguisheth between RATIO and SERMO (Rea-Tager dute.

fon and Speech) he connects both in one, and makes them in Substance the very same Per. Contr. Praxeam.

fon both; or that the Logos, before the Pro- cap. 5. who cession, was the internal and eternal Reason, and that by the Procession he became Sermo, or external Word, and as such the Son of God.

own'd onePerfon only in

(4.) That they did not mean by the Logos, or Word, any Attribute, Power, Virtue, or Operation of the Father, but a real, subfisting, eternal Person, distinct from the Person of the Father before the faid temporal Generation; for they thought it absurd to say, that God was in or with one of his Attributes, or consulted with it.

(5.) They unanimously declared, that the Logos did not first begin to exist like a Creature out of nothing;

for they wisely guarded against making Pro-EE ER OFTER. cession to be only another Word for Creation,

and carefully diftinguish'd between them. Athenagoras expresly declares, that the Son of God was not made at the Procesfion, (or temporal Generation) but had existed in the Father as the Logos from all Eternity. Besides, their several Similitudes for illustrating the Nature of that Procession, plainly shew that they never

Dr. WATER-LAND, ibid. p. 152. has amply thewn that *Suftin Marty*e is of the same Mind with Athenagoras.

dream'd of the Son's being created at the faid first Procession; fuch as the Sun and its Rays, the Fountain and its Streams, the Root and its Branches, one Fire lighting another: And they took Care to inculcate, that the Son was

brought forth, but not separated from the Fa-Prolatus non ther; that there was no Production of a new separatus.

Substance, but only an Emanation, Manifestation, or Procession of what was before: Nay, they declared. that tho' the Son proceeded from the Father, he was still in the Father; and they all maintain the Son's Consubstantiality with the Father, as clear as the Light, and, in Consequence, believ'd no new Production of the Son, but that he existed as the living, substantial Word, from all Eternity.

Indeed, Justin Martyr speaks the Sense Apol. 2. p. 14. of them all, faying, that the Logos co-existed soith the FATHER before the Creatures, and

was then begotten, when the Father at first created, and put

into beautiful Order, the Frame of Things. This is more

distinctly express'd by

Constantine the Emperor, saying, that the Son, who was always in the Father, was att. Syn. Nic. begotten, or rather proceeded forth, for the Part 3. p. 58. orderly and ornamental methodizing of the Creation. This Part is ascribed to the Son, in allusion to his Names of Word, Wisdom, and Light; and, in respect of the last, Hippolytus supposes the Son's Procession to be posterior to the first Ast of Creation, upon God's saying, Let there be Light; then did the Son proceed as LIGHT of LIGHT.

Athenagoras also thinks it was immediately after the creating of the Chaos, or unform'd Mass of Things; yet they all believed the prior Existence of the Logos, sounded on a coeffential and co-eternal Trinity, and that whatever the Father did, was done by the Son and Spirit.

From all which it appears,

That both these sorts of Ante-Nicene Writers agreed in the main of the Doctrine, the they differ d in the manner of expressing the same Things: For the Question was not, Whether the Hypostasis, or Person of the Logos, existed from all Eternity, co-eval with the Father, and consubstantial with him? In that they all agreed. Nor was there any Difference about the Procession; for they all made it temporal and voluntary.

But the Question was, Whether the co-eternal Existence of the Logos should be deem'd Filiation or Sonsbip? or whether the Procession might not more properly be counted Fi-

liation? For

Tertullian, and Others, call'd the Procession, Persetta NatiThe persect Nativity, or Birth of the Word:
witassermonis. And Hippolytus thought the Filiation not compleated till the WORD was made FLESH; whereas Others of them, thinking the Logos might be call'd Son, in respect of his co-eternal Existence in and with the Father, chose to give this the Name of Filiation, and to express the Procession and Incarnation by Condescensions and Manifestations.

2. But the Post-Nicene Pathers, after ARIUS arose, thought it highly necessary to follow those Ante-Nicenes, who hinted at an eternal Generation of the Son of God, and not to speak of it by Implication, but even expresly to insist upon it; because the Arians, having observed that the temporal Procession, or Condescension of the Son to create the Worlds,

Worlds, had been often call'd his Generation, would look no higher, but artfully infinuated, that This was the first Production of the Son, and that it was absurd to talk of his existing before he was begotten.

Now, in Opposition to this Arian Pretence, the Nicene

Fathers anathematiz'd those that said, The Son existed not before he was begotten, that is, before his Procession, and in the Arian Sense, above explain'd; especially that the Arians were not honest in their Assertion, knowing that the eternal Existence of the Logos had

been universally taught by all the Ante-Nicenes, fince the Days of the Apostles, even by those who afferted a temporal Generation.

But the perverse Arians, for a Salvo, invented a twofold Logos, maintaining that the eternal Logos was not the fame with the Logos begotten; the former being only the Father's own proper Word, or Wisdom, and no substantial Thing, no Person; but that the Logos begotten was a real, created Substance: whereas this Distinction is not grounded on holy Scripture, nor has the least Countenance from the Ante-Nicene Fathers, who all believ'd that the Logos was One, and had no Notion of two Logoses, and that he was a real Person before his Procession, the essential and eternal Word or Wisdom of God, as above observed. Nor have the Arians prov'd their Affertion of a twofold Logos, but, like the modern Jews with their twofold Messiah, have boldly afferted it, to serve their wretched Cause; tho' they might have known that no Cause can be well served by Fables and Falshoods.

Therefore the Orthodox thought it necessary to explain in what Sense any temporal Generation of the Son had been asserted by the Ante-Nicenes, and maintain'd the old Catholick Doctrine of the eternal Logos, as a distinct Person from the Father and Spirit, whom they call'd the Son of the Father, as partaking of the same divine Substance from Eternity, going forth from the Father to create the Worlds; and lastly, condescending to be manifest in the Flesh, or to be incarnated, the Son of the Father in all these Respects, but primarily and chiefly, in r spect of the sirst, or for his partaking of the same divine Substance from Eternity, and so the Christians, ever since, have generally talk'd of an eternal Generation or Filiation.

Upon the whole, we may remark, with the judicious Dr. WATERLAND, that an explicit Ibid. Profession of eternal Generation might have been

Ibid. p. 161.

dispensed

dispensed with by the Nicene Fathers, provided only that the eternal Existence of the Logos, as a real substituting Person, in and with the Father, (which comes to the same Thing) had been secured: For This was the Point, and This was all; in This all sound Christians agreed, and to dispute This, was accounted Heresy and Blasphemy by the Nicene Fathers.

Therefore, tho' the most Part of Christians ever since have used the Expressions of those that opposed the Arians, about the eternal Generation, or Filiation of the Son of God; we are not obligated to use them too, while we secure the said main Point, and have the same Scope or End, using rather the Expressions of those Ante-Nicenes, who maintain'd the temporal and voluntary Generation of the Son, above explain'd, viz. that the Father, the Logos, and Spirit, is the one eternal God necessarily existing, and that the eternal Logos became the Son of God; first, by proceeding from the Father to create the Worlds; and next, by being incarnated

as the Mediator Immanuel, in the fulness of Time.

This we think both found and fafe, a more proper way of speaking than the other, and built upon older and better Evidence, whereby we are deliver'd from many of the Objections and Cavils of the Adversaries at once, and so the Controversy is reduced to a smaller Compass, and can be fooner ended; for tho' Christ, as the Son of God, may thus be faid to be begotten by an Act of the Father's Will, or by the voluntary and temporal Procession at Creation and Incarnation; yet his eternal Existence in and with the Father and Spirit, as the divine Person of the Logos, is necessary, and depends not on an Act of the Father's Will. This is the Point; and This is all that we Christians aim at, in defending the Glory of our Redeemer against his Adversaries; and, having prov'd this Point, we neglect other Things, that only ferve to involve Men in endless Disputes, and force them to use Expressions unintelligible: So that when we speak of Christ's Godhead, we mean the eternal Logos, and when we speak of the Mediator, we mean the Son of God, or the Logos Incarnate, the Word made Flesh; for that he is never once mention'd in Scripture as the Son of God, but with re-

See my Sermon, printed 1731. call'd the Logos Incarnate. lation to his Mediatorship: And we believe our Mediator, the Son of God, to be the ultimate Object of divine Worship, only as he is the eternal Logos, one of the Three that bear Record in Heaven, who are one Thing, one divine Essence, one Godhead; or when we

worship Christ, the Son of God, we worship him only as the divine

they ine Logos: so that if we should hear an ignorant Mahome tan object, that God has no Wise, and therefore no Son, a they usually do; we can reply, that Christ is not the Son of God by ordinary Generation, nor by an eternal Communication of the divine Essence; but by proceeding from the Father, to create the World, and redeem Mankind, he has acquired this Dignity to be called the Son of God, eminently above all others that are called the Sons of God, or as the Logos made Flest.

Thus it appears that the whole Catholick Church, both before and after the Council of NICE, believ'd the eternal Godhead of Christ, as the divine Logos, whatever different Expressions they used about his Filiation; and spoke in a more plain intelligible Stile before the Arians drove then into nice Distinctions and learned Terms, in contending for the Faith once deliver'd to the Saints; for which all true Believers in Christ must contend with Vigour, unless they can be easy to see the Adversaries pull down the whole Superstructure of Christianity, that is built on this fundamental Article of Faith.

As to the Holy Spinit, the Ante-Nicene Pathers be-

liev'd,

i. That he is a real Person, existing from Eternity with the Father and the Logos, and proceeded, or came forth with the Logos from the Father to create the Worlds; for the Spirit of God moved upon the Face of the Waters in Creation whereby his Personality is imported, as by many other Texts of holy Scripture, explain'd in the Writings of the Antes Nicenes, just as we now explain them.

But to what Purpose? Might you not better say plainly, that the son is not eternal, not truly and by Nature God, or not God? No; for holy Scripture, and the whole Catholick Church, reclaim significant Christian Ears would not bear it: So than it seems; with the modern Arians, highly necessary to speak in an Orthodox Stile, whas ever they think; or to skip the Words of their Sense, but to retain the

Sound.

z. They

<sup>\*</sup> Dr. WATERLAND jully observes, that before Ibid: p. 225; Arianisim it was sufficient to say, the Son is God; but the word God being render'd ambiguous by the Arians, the Orthodox added, Truly and really God; to be more expressive; and the Arians saying so too, it was added, God by Nature: But, the modern Arians steeling away the Sense of that full Expression, we can add no more than eternally and substantially God: Nay, we must lose those Words too, unless, to please them, we add, God simply, absolutely, metaphysically, or the like.

2. They fall'd not his Procession Southip, or Filiation, but Spiration or Breathing, as the Spirit of the Father's Mouth, by whom all the Hofts of Heaven were made. This they tall'd his first Procession or Spiration, to create the Worlds: But fent from the Father and the Logos, into the Hearts of Man under the Old Testament, as the Spirit of Prophecy and San-Rification ; and another Procession of him from the Father to anome the Mefflab's human Nature in the Womb of the Virgin Mary; and another when, in the Symbol of a Dove, he lighted on the buman Nature of Christ at his Baptism; and another Spiration, when He proceeded both from the Father and the Son, in the Symbol of fiery Tongues, and lighted on the Disciples at Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost; and fill proceeds from the Father and the Son, performing his econopiical Office in the Church, or in the Souls of Men, all the End of Time, or the End of the Kingdom of Grace.

in the accounted those temporal Processions of the Spirk to be as voluntary as the Processions of the Logos, and never mention any eternal Procession of the Spirit from the Father only, or from both the Father and the Son, during the first 380 Years of the Christian Bra: Not in the first ecumenical Council of Nice, Anno 325. held against ARIUS; nor in the second at Constantinople against MACEDONIUS, held Anno 380. for they added nothing to the Creed of Nice, save only that they believed also the Holy Spirit to be the living Lord and Giver of Life, who proceeded from the FATHER, and who, with the FATHER and Son, is to be equally adored

and glorified.

4. But, after this, People began to talk, as of an eternal Generation of the Son, to of an eternal Procession of the Epirit; and the Ouession was started, Whether the Spirit eternally proceeded from the Father only, or from the Father and the Son too? which last was the more general Opinion. For Theologies (being, as some think, seduced by the Nestorians) sift privately affected the Spirit's eternal Procession from the Father thro the Son; and afterward, in Opposition to Cyrille, he expressly affirm'd that the Spirit is not from the Son, nor thro' the Son, but eternally from the Father alone. But afterwards Theodoret recanted, and was reconcil'd to the Church in the south ecumenical Coun-

eil at Chalcedon, held Anno 451.

Afterwards, about the Year 730. John DoOrth. Fid. lib.

mascenus writes thus: We believe in one Holg
I. cap. 10.

Spirit, who is in all Things like the Father
and

and Son, proceeding from the Eather, and dispensed or difiributed by the Son.—He is from the Eather not begotten, but proceeding. Again, We call Cap. xi. the Holy Spirit the Spirit of the Eather, as proceeding from him; but we don't say that the Spirit proceeds from the Son, tho we call him the Spirit of the Son, and consess that he is manifested and communicated to us by the Son. Again, He is the Spirit Cap, xiii, of the Son, not as proceeding from the Son, but from the Father thro' the Son. But this more obscure and cautious way of speaking was in Time left off by the Greek Church: For

When the Greeks, or the Eastern Church, had observed, that in the Greed of Constantinople, recited Anno 381. these Words, Who proceeded from the Father, are only mentioned and that the Latins, or the Western Church, had added to from the Father and the Son: The Greeks were much provoked by that Addition, as insolent in the Latins, and at length, statly denied that the Spirit is from the Son, as from the Origin of his Person, but only from the Father: And so the Schilm happened between the two Churches, that

is not yet heal'd.

5. But we have no Concern in that Controversy; for that we believe the Godhead of the Holy Spirit, not upon account of any eternal Procession, (no more than the Godbead of the Son upon account of any eternal Generation) but because he is represented in Scripture as God, as a divine Perfon, to whom belong all Things divine; and the Scripture speaks only of his economical Processions above-mention'd; according to which temporal and voluntary Procession, the SPIBIT may have proceeded sometimes from the Father only, and sometimes from the Father thro' the Merit of the Son, or from the Father and the Son too, who, as Mediator, has acquired a Power of sending the Spirit from the Father. And we think it enough for us to know that the Father, the Logos, and the Holy Ghost, are one Thing, one divine Essence, the one eternal God; without attempting to be wife above what is reveal'd in holy Scripture, that no where mentions any eternal Procession; tho the eternal Existence of the Holy Spirit in and with the Father and Logos, is prov'd from the scriptural Accounts of him above recited.

6. At the Reformation, the Protestant and Reformed Churches dissented not from the Church of Rome in this Article, but all agreed that the Father, Son, and Spirit are the one eternal supreme God, that the Son was eternally begotten of the Father, and that the Spirit, by an eternal Spiration.

fion, proceeded from the Father and the Son: For the Reformers understood this to have been the general Opinion of the Primitive Church; and so, without making an accurate Enquiry into the Sentiments of the Ante-Nicene Pathers, they agreed with the Post-Nicenes in their Arguments against the Arians, and in the Arguments of the Latin Church against the Areek Church; as may be seen, more or less, in all their publick Confessions of Faith.

handing that eternal Pracession of the Spirit, and afferting only his voluntary and temporal Processions above mention'd, according to Scripture, and the Ante-Nicene Fathers; yet

Which all
Anti-Trinitagians, of whatever fort, de-

we agree with the Confessions in the SPIRIT's \* eternal Godhead above explain'd, from holy Scripture, which was the great Point that the Reformers aim'd at; and that being secured we think that, by our Opinion, the Debates about the Holy Ghost are brought within smaller Compass (as in the Case of Christ's Filiation)

and our Difference from the Confessions hinders not our Harmony in Worship with the Reformed Churches; especially that we all agree in adoring the Holy Ghost, not because of his Spiration from the Father alone, or from the Father and Son both, nor because of the manner of that Spiration; but purely because of his eternal Existence in and with the Father and the Logos, as a real, distinct, and divine Person, One of the Three heavenly Witnesses that are one Thing, one divine Essence, one God; in which we agree with all true Christians, of whatever Denomination.

VIII. I shall answer the usual Objections against this Doctrine.

Besides, the Objections against the Godbead of the Logos and Spirit, above answer'd, the Adversaries have strain'd their Wit and Sophistry against the general Doctrine of Trivity in Unity.

Objection 1. Say they, If the Father, Son, and Spirit, are equal, they cannot be the same; or if they are the same,

they cannot be equal.

Answer. If these Three are considered as having the effortial Attributes of God, we call them not equal, but the same in Substance, as having the same common Essence; for we say not, that the Eternity, Omniscience, Omnipotence, Eco of the Logos and Spirit, are equal to those Attributes in the Father, because they are the same: But if those Three are considered as difficit Persons, then we call them equal in Power

Power and Glory. Thus their personal Glory is equal, but their essential Glory is the same.

Objection 2. One God is one Person only; for otherwise

one Person could not be one God.

Answer. No one Person is one God, exclusive of the other two Persons. But the Adversaries artfully suppose the Thing in Question, viz. that God is one Person only; the contrary of which has been provid above.

Objection 3. If one God be two or three Persons, it is im-

possible for one Person to be God.

Answer. The word God is sometimes taken personally, and sometimes essentially; so that when we say, one Person is God, we take the word personally, meaning a divine Subsistence, or Person having the Godhead. But when we say, God is three Persons, we take the word Ged essentially, anderstanding it of the divine Essence, or Substance, which is communicated to those Three divine Persons that are the one Thing, the one divine Essence, the one God; the manner of that Communication exceeds our Comprehension.

Objection 4. The Father alone, as distinct from the Son and Spirit, is the one supreme God, and there are not trop

Supremes.

Answer. Yes, the Father, personally consider'd, is distinct from the Son and Spirit, and is the one supreme God, but not exclusive of the Son and Spirit, who, as divine Persons, are each the one supreme God too; and yet there are not more Supremes, or more Gods than One; for these Three are one Thing, or the one God; only the Father, because of his Priority of Order and Operation in the divine Economy, is sometimes stilled the one God, as above explain d.

Objection 5. A Person being a singular intelligent Substance, those three Persons require three singular intelligent

Esences.

Answer. A singular intelligent Substance is not sufficient to constitute a Person; because a separate Soul, which is no Person, is a singular intelligent Substance; whereas a Person should be incommunicable. But seeing the divine Essence, or Nature of God, wants that Property of being incommunicable, (for by its own Infinity it is sufficient to be communicated to Three) it cannot be a Person in that Sense; and therefore there must be Persons or incommunicable Subsistencies in the Godbead, the divine Essence not being incommunicable.

Objection 6. If three divine Persons agree in the same Essence, they would also agree among themselves in constituting

one Person.

Answer.

Answer. The Consequence will not hold here in these divine Persons; for the they agree in the same one Essence, yet not in the same Personality: For these Three are not one Person, but one Thing, or one Essence, and their Difference is only in their Personality.

Objection 7. From the Infinity of these three Persons, we

may infer three Infinites, which is abfurd.

Answer. By the Unity of the divine Essence, one Infinity, or the same one Thing, or one divine Essence, equally belongs to the three Persons. Thus each Person is infinite, by having the divine Essence, without interring three Infinites.

Objection 8. From a Trinity of Persons join'd with the

Unity of Effence, there will arise a Quaternity.

Answer. The Inserence is not just, because the Essence and the Persons differ not but only in our Reasoning; for no Essence can really differ from its own Subsistence: And therefore tho' each divine Person is an individual intelligent Agent, yet as they all Three subsist in one undivided Subsance, or Essence, they are, in that respect, altogether but one undivided intelligent Agent, or one God.

Objection 9. Hence the Son is the Father, and the Spirit is the Father; for the divine Essence is the Father, and the divine Essence is the Son and Spirit; which is all absurd.

Answer. Besides the Sophistry of this Objection, the Thing afferted is salse; for the divine Essence is neither the Father, nor the Son, nor the Spirit alone, but is equal to all Three together, according to our Reasoning, and each of them has the same numerical divine Essence, in which they are eternally united, as the only true God, essentially considered: And as the whole divine Essence is equally communicated to the Three divine Persons, not by a Partition of Division of the Essence, so each Person is also the only true God, and justly; because each Person has the divine undivided Essence.

Objection 10. If the Father is the true God, the Son cannot be the true God, because the Father is the true God; but the Son is not the Father, therefore not the true God.

Answer. The Sophistry appears when the Objection is reduced to a direct Syllogism: Thus,

1. Whatever the Father is, that the Son is not.

2. But the Father is the true God:

3. Therefore the Son is not the true God.

Now the major or first Proposition is not simply true with respect to Essence, but only with respect to Personality, and only infers, that the Son is not the same Person with the Fa-

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ther; but it infers not that the Son is not the same God with the Father: But the Adversaries cannot forbear supposing the Thing in Question, viz. that the Father alone is the only true God, exchisive of the Son and Spirit; which is amply disproved above, by evincing that, according to holy Scripture, the Father, the Logos, and the Holy Ghost, have the same one numerical Effence.

Objection 11. Every Person has his own peculiar Essence; and therefore the same one Essence cannot be common to three

Persons.

Answer. Tis true, among Creatures, each buman Person has its peculiar Essence; because his Essence is sinsine, and not capable to be common to more Persons; whereas the desire Essence is infinite, and so may be communicated to three Persons.

Objection 12. But Existence and Personality are the same; therefore as there is but one divine Existence, or Being, there is but one divine Person, and there cannot be more divine Persons than One, without allowing more divine

Existences or Beings than One, or more Gods than One.

Answer. Indeed, a distinct created Person is a distinct Being, as above answer'd, and three buman Persons must have three distinct Essences; whereas, in the Godhead, one numerical Essence is common to the three Persons, who are not three Gods, but one God, because of their Agreement in the same one Essence. But the Adversaries can never be true Believers while they judge of God's Existence and Personality by their Ideas of Men; whereas God being infinitely exalted above the highest of his Creatures, we ought to inlarge our Ideas of him, as of the insinist Creature, whose Existence and Personality are not the same with those of the sinite Creatures; therefore it becomes us to conceive of God's Existence and Personality, according to his own Revelation of himself, as three Persons in one Essence; for he best knows how to reveal himself.

But if still we complain of our finite and faint Notions of Trinity in Unity, we should consider it as an unsathomable Mystery; and remember the Words of Zophar,

Canst thou by searching find out God? Gaust Job zi. 7, 8.

thou find out the Mimighry unto Perfection?

It is high as Heaven, what canst thou do? deeper than Hell, what canst thou know? Besides, are not our Notions also finite and faint, of the divine Persections or Astributes, which are equally infinite and incomprehensible? But if we all profess to believe them to be real, as God is the first Being absolutely persect, why should we not as readily believe the Realism

of this divine Trinity in Unity, and not deny the Truth of it, as it is reveal'd, only because it is also incomprehensible?

Another Cause of our Adversaries Insidelity is their not allowing a Medium between Tritheism, or three Gods, and Sabellianism, or three Names for the same one God. But by comparing Scripture with

See Dr. WATERLAND, ibidem,
whose Words I
follow, p. 231,80.

Seripture, as above, we find the divine
Unity is not a Unity of Person, but of
Effence; for that to more Persons than One
the Titles, Attributes, Works and Worship

of the one effential God, are justly ascribed in Scripture. Indeed, there would be some Colour for their Charge of Tritheism, if we afferted Three absolute, original, co-ordinate Divinities, like the old Marcionites; or if we separated the Persons from each other in Essente with the Arians; or if we held a specifick Unity as between three Men; whereas we do none of these Things, but, according to Scripture; we own one God, and that the three divine Persons are the one God, one in Essence or Nature, one in Knowledge, Presence and Operation, never separate or asunder, distinct without Division, united without Consuson: But this is neither Tritheism nor Sabellianism; no, for it is the true Medium between both, according to Scripture.

This Gharge of Tritheism was made of old against the Orthodox; but the Chargers are Hereticks on

waterland, Record. Thus, about A. D. 186. Praibid. pag. 333. xess made the same Charge, who was con-

futed by Tertullian. Soon after, Noetus revived the Charge; and his Followers became Patri Passians. afferting, It: was the Father who suffer'd in the human Nature of Christ; but He and they were also rejected with Contempt. About the Middle of the third Century, SABELLIUS arole, who, from a pretended Zeal for the Unity of God, charged the Catholicks with Tritheism, and denied a God Incarnate; by which, if he avoided the Error of the Patri Passians, his Principle was near to that of the modern Sociaians; and it was also condemn'd. A few Years after him, Paul of Samosata carried on the same Charge of Tritheism against the Catholicks; but he was run down, as a Wolf coming to devour the Flock of Christ. About fifty Years after him. ARIUS appear'd, who, from the same Pretences with the Hereticks before him, vis. to preserve the divine Unity, and to avoid Tritheism, afforted one self-existent Being, or Person, and denied the true Godhead of the Logos, only allowing him a certain Pre-existence, or making him the first of all Creatures: But his Errors were condemn'd by the Council of Nice; and the his Followers prevailed monstrously a long Time, and overspread the Face of Christendom, yet, at length, the Orthodox prevailed until the Reformation.

Such Men as these of old joining with Jews and Pagans, charged the Catholicks with Tritheism most unjustly, even while the Catholicks condemn'd all true Tritheiss, viz. those that denied the Unity of Essence, or made the divine Persons of a different Essence from each other: That is true Tritheism, and justly to be condemn'd, and none others were ever condemn'd as Tritheists by the antient Councils. Consequently the present Adversaries, who take Trinity and Tritheism for synonimous Terms, are virtually condemn'd also by those antient Councils, because they are truly of the same Opinions for Substance with those old Hereticks; and the Arguments of the old orthodox Writers are in full Force against them.

But we can justly retort the Charge of Tritheism upon our Adversaries; for the they are not Tritheists by Profession; they are by Consequence or by Implication from their Princi-

ples, in the same Sense as the Pagans are Po-

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lytheists: Thus with them one divine Person Waterland, ib: is equivalent to one God, and two Persons to p. 337.

two Gods, and three Persons to three Gods. The Case is plain, and the Consequence unavoidable; for the Substance of their Opinion is one supreme God, and two inferior Gods, which is Tritheism, expectly against the first Command in the moral Law, the whole Tenor of Scripture, and the Doctrine of the Primitive Church: Therefore to thun this Imputation, they must either flatly deny the real Godhead of the Son and Holy Ghoft, (which would be plain Dealing) or come over to our Doctrine of Trinity in Unity. Our Adversaries own, that the Pagans are justly call'd Polytheists for worshipping many Gods, tho they believed them to be only inferior Deitics, depending upon the one great God; whom they call'd the Father of the Gods: Even so all the Adversaries, who own the Son or the Spirit to be God in any Sense, are in consequence Ditheists or Tritheists, let them protest against the Imputation ever so much; and the Primitive Councils would have dealt with them, if not as Tritheists, yet as Blasphemers against God, as the Enemies of reveal'd Religion and true Christianity, as the Disputers of this World, who call every Thing incredible, of which they have not a Comprehension, tho' ever so expressly reveal'd.

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At the Reformation, the Adversaries of this Doctrine went upon the same Ground with the old Hereticks: For first Dr. MICHAEL SERVETUS, a Spanish Physician, began A. D. 1523. to revive the old Herety of one divine Person only, and vigorously to oppose the Trinity with daring Blasphemy, for which he was burnt at Geneva by the Suffrage of the Swissers, Anno 1553. Next VALENTINUS GENTILIS came from Campania in Italy to Geneva, and, in Opposition to Servetus, taught real Tritheism, or three Essences in God, diverse and eternal, yet subordinate, calling the Father's Essence the Essentiating, and the others the Essentiated; and, for obstinate Blasphemy, was put to Death at Bern in Switzerland, Anno 1566.

Soon after these, arose LELIUS SOCINUS, a Nobleman of Siena in Tuscany; and his Nephew, FAUSTUS SOCI-KUS; also Matthæus Gribaldus, a Lawyer of Padua; Dr. George Blandrata; and John Paul Alciatus, a Gentleman of Piedmont; Bernard Ochinus, a Franciscan of Siena; Francis Lismannius, the Chaplain of Bona Sforza, Queen of Poland; Peter Gonesius, Gregorius Pauli, Stanislaus Lutomirscius, Polanders; and Franciscus Davidis of Hungary, &c. These were the Chiefs of a very numerous People in Poland, Lithuania, Transilvania, and other Parts, who were much divided among themselves in many Points : some contending for the Error of Michael Servetus, and others for That of Valentinus Gentilis, but both agreeing 2gainst the true Doctrine of the holy Trinity in Unity. The first fort were best supported by learned Men, and, from Faustus Socinus, (who died A. D. 1604.) were call'd Socinians; who, by the Indulgence of Queen Bona, and her Son-in-Law John Sigismund Prince of Transilvania, erected Churches and Schools every where, and became as confiderable as other Protestants, till Anno 1655. they were wholly ejected out of Poland for publishing a Book call'd. Tormentum Throno Trinitatem deturbans, or a great Gun that beats down the Trinity from the Throne. But before that, the Socinians encreased in Germany and Holland; nor has England ever wanted great Numbers of them, tho' they go under various other Names, and are also much divided among themselves; yet they all agree in exalting their own Reason above Revelation, nay, deifying it, or calling it eternal Reason, while they oppose the Deity of the Son and Spirit : they are also bitter Enemies of all publick Confessions of Faith, because the Body of Confessions is against them; and they call every Thing incredible of which they have not

a clear and full Conception, whereby they are erroneous in almost every Point of Christian Religion, especially in This of Trinity in Unity, because it could never have been discovered by unassisted Reason, or without divine Revelation. But those that deify their own Reason, would act more honestly, in slatly denying the Necessity of Revelation, and that ever God actually revealed his Mind and Will by Writing, or in boldly afferting that the Bible is not the written Word of God, not the Rule of Faith; or that their eternal Reason is a sufficient Rule, and that they want no Other.

IX. I shall consider whether this Doctrine is necessary to be believ'd. Indeed, all that deny the Truth of it, deny, in Consequence, the Necessity of believing it, as all the Anti-Trinitarians, and all that are social nized and arianized, nay, tho' the Remonstrants or Arminians in Holland, and elsewhere, don't openly deny the Truth of it, yet they statly deny the Necessity of believing it, for the sake of admitting their Friends, the Anti-Trinitarians, into their Churches, who are screen'd by that Denomination, if need be. But the Orthodox, in all Ages, have afferted the Necessity of believing this important Doctrine of Trinity in Unity; because,

1. If no more was necessary to be believ'd but the Unity of God, or the divine Essence, then those that never saw nor heard the written Word of God, were in as sair a Way of Salvation as God's peculiar People; for that by Nature's Light they could, and many of them did, discover the Unity of God, and his essential Attributes, whereby they were indeed render'd inexcusable, but were not in so fair a Way of

Salvation, as That reveal'd in God's written Word.

2. All Christians, being initiated by Baptism in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, ought to profess their Faith in the divine Trinity, if required, before they can pretend to the Communion of the Christian Church; as all Strangers, in the Primitive Times, made publick Profession

of it, before they were receiv'd into Communion.

3. All Christians are folemnly blessed in the Name of the divine Trinity, and make a publick Profession of it every time they receive the apostolical Benediction: But how can Men pray for and obtain Salvation by, the Love of the Father, the Grace of the Son, and the Communication of the Holy Ghost, without believing this Doctrine?

4. We ought to believe in God, as he has reveal'd himfelt; but God has reveal'd himself as One in Essence, and Three in Personality: And as he knows best how to manifest fest himself, we ought thankfully to acquiesce in that Revalation, and should not set up against it our vain Philosophy, nor demand a mathematical Demonstration of a Thing above our most accurate Mathematicks and boasted Ratiocination.

John v. 23. that all Men should honour the Son, even as they konour the Father; and that he who ho-

anurcth not the Son, konoureth not the Father who feat him; and he is the Anti-Christ who denies the

I John ii. 22, Father and the Son; who soever denies the Son, 23. the same hath not the Father; and that the Matt. xii. 31. Blasphemy against the Holy Ghost shall not be

forgiven unto Men. But how can we honour the Son and Spirit, and shun the Blasphemy against them, if we b lieve them not to be real divine Persons? therefore Christians ought to look upon this Doctrine as necessary to

Salvation.

6. It is truly and properly a fundamental Doctrine, upon which the whole Economy of Salvation is built; so that they who deny this Doctrine, cannot well believe the other Doctrines of the Christian Religion, but must inevitably run into Scepticism, or finful Doubting, more or less, and will soon learn to set up the Religion of Nature in Opposition to reveal'd Religion; tho 'tis well known, that not only all Nature's Whispers are contain'd more plain in Revelation, but that also it elevates a Man's Mind to Thoughts far more sublime by new Discoveries, than unassisted Nature can possibly

imagine.

adored the Son and Spirit with divine Honours that are due to none short of the one eternal supreme God, as we now do in our religious Assemblies: But, sure, if this Doctrine is not necessary to be believ'd, and is not true, they and we have been, and are, gross Idolaters, in adoring the Son and Spirit, who are not the one eternal God, nay, and vile Blasphemers, in giving God's Glory to another, and his Praise to Idolatry and Blasphemy, by injoining and receiving those divine Honours; which are all horrible Consequences, and shocking to tender Ears.

But we who believe that our first Parents fell from the holy and happy State, in which they were created, by finning against God; that all their Offspring are conceiv'd and brought forth in Sin; that all Men are guilty before God; deferving his just Wrath, according to the Import of the Penalty of his violated Law; that we can never hope to recover God's

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God's Favour, without a Satisfaction to his Justice for Sin, and without the Renovation of our Natures; that Satisfaction for Sin cannot be made by any incre Creature, ever so highly exalted, or by none short of a divine and infinite Person; and seeing it is unreasonable to suppose that the same One divine Person could make Satisfaction to himself. We believe in Consequence, and according to Scripture, that there are more Persons than one in the Godhead, or an holy and undivided Trinity of divine Persons in the Unity of the One divine Essence, or that these Three heavenly Withesles, the Father, the Logos, and the Holy Sudst, are one Thing, one divine Essence, the one God, who have their diffinity Operations in the Economy of Salvation, as above explained, and whom therefore we justly adore with divin: Honours.

Whereas the Adversaries of this Doctrine are sure to appose the other Doctrines; for they deny That of Original Sin, and the Necessity of a Satisfaction, and the actual Performance of it by Jesus Christ, and the Personality of the Holy Gross, and the Necessity of his saving Operations upon the Hearts and Souls of Men; and they slight the whole divine Economy as a Fiction, (the every Part of it is contain d in Scripture) and account Christ only a fine young Gentleman, or an eminent Prophet; or some of them, at best, make him the first Creature only, but still a mere Creature he must be with them; to all which Errors their Principles naturally dispose them, they knowing that This Doctrine of Trinity in Unity will rationally infer the others; and that the Others necessarily pre-suppose This, as indeed they are equally reveal'd in God's written Word.

But the Adversaries object,

1. This is a great Mystery, that the most Part of Chri-

stians cannot understand.

Answer. It is indeed a Mystery, that without Revelation we should never have heard of; nor do we plead for the Ne. cessity of believing it with a distinct Comprehension of its Nature, which none but the divine Persons themselves can comprehend: But all Christians are inexcusable that read the Bible, if they have not a certain and distinct Apprehension of the Truth of it; for we don't pretend to know how it is, but may, with Affurance, affert the Truth of it, or that it is, even expressly reveal'd, so that it may be understood as it is not contrary to Reason; not like the groundless Assertion of Transubstantiation: for the the Trinity is a Mystery, it is a reveal'd one, which the other is not; and we can apprehend is (the not comprehend it) as it is reveal'd; whereas we can have no Apprehension of the pretended Miracle of turning a Wafer Digitized by Google

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Wafer into the Body and Blood of Christ by the Words of s Priest: for it shocks common Sense and Revelation too.

Objection 2. The Saints of the Old Testament were faved without believing this Doctrine; for it was not reveal'd to

Anfrer. That is one of the bold Affertions of the Adverfaries, which they have not yet been able to prove, for all their boasted Learning; and the Objection is fully obviated by the above Testimony to this Truth from the Old Testament; so that the they had not so ample a Discovery of This and other Truths, as we have under the New Testament, they had enough in their Circumstances, according as God was pleas'd to reveal it, which, no doubt, was explain'd by the great Patriarchs and Prophets, and lesser Heads of Families in the feveral Ages of the Old Testament.

Defection 3. This Doctrine is only speculative, and of no

Ule for the Practice of Piety and an boly Life.

Answer. On the contrary, it is the very Foundation of all Christianity, and of great Use in the Practice of Piety; as will appear, not only from what has been above said, but also from the following Improvement of this Doctrine.

Objection 4. What I will you damn Men in Crowds, and buly for their Denominations, or because they differ from you

in Judgment?

Answer. God forbid! for we are against determining concerning Mens future State, farther than as the Scripture inables us; for secret Things belong to God: Yet we must freely own our Ignorance, how the Enemies of this Truth are in the ordinary way of Salvation, as we think it reveal'd in Scripture; and if they are faved, we don't fee it is in the Way that we tread in; for that they generally profess they want not to be justified before God by the Value of Christ's Satisfaction for Sin, nor to be sanctified by the Operation of the Holy Ghost. This, indeed, has tempted us often to regard them, as having no more Interest in our Mediator than the Mahometans, who rather speak with more Respect of Christ, than some of our Adversaries do; and they have therefore only to do with an absolute God, like the Heathens, that have not the Benefit of divine Revelation, only not so excusable in the Day of Judgement at the Bar of the Lord Jesus Christ; because they have had the Use of God's written Word, and have liv'd among Christians.

X. I shall shew the good Improvement which true Believers can make of this Truth for the promoting of Religion.

himself in his written Word, when it could not be known by the Light of Nature, nor by all the rational Enquiries of the Learned: But he knows best how to reveal himself; and we ought not only to acquiesce in his Revelation, but to praise him for it, whereby the meanest Christian has a more ample Knowledge of God, than the greatest Philosophers, that either have no Bible, or who believe nothing upon the Credit of the Bible, but are always demanding Demonstration, and, what they call, a clear and distinct Perception, even tho' they cannot prove that ever Mankind obtain'd a Comprehension of the lowest Parts of Creation and Providence: But, thus saith the Lord, is the Ground of our Faith, and of our Adoration; and we defire thankfully to believe what God has reveal'd, tho' we cannot comprehend divine Mysteries. Blessed be God for the Bible.

2. We should adore the infinite God, and his Trine Perfonality in the Economy of Salvation; which is wifely contriv'd and executed by the FATHER, the Logos, and the HOLY SPIRIT, both for the divine Glory and for the Security of believing Men, who are thus obligated to adore the God of Grace, Taying, with the Scraphim, Holy, Holy, Holy is JEHOVAH; and with the Choir of Angels at Christis Birth, Glory to God in the Highest for his Peace on Earth, and for his good Will towards Men: for the Grace of the Son of God our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God the Father, and the Communication of the Holy Ghoft, have been always Matter of Praise in the Church; and the Primitive Christians, in their facred Assemblies, were wont to sing Hymns of Praise, call'd Doxologies, to the holy Trinkty in Unity, whose laudable Example we ought to imitate, being under the same Obligation to all the Three divine Persons together, and to Each with respect to his peculiar Office in the Economy of Salvation. Thus, according to the divine Economy, we are obli-

gated,
I To adore the FATHER of the Family, or the first di-

1. Thankfully remembring his free undeserved Love in electing us before the Foundation of the World, in sending his Christ to redeem us, in adopting us into his Family, who had been ruin d by Sin; so that we are bound to love him again, with all our Heart, Soul, Strength, and Mind, to depend upon him as Children upon a Father, able and ready to help them, and to approach unto him in Prayer with a filial Disposition, and not as a Slave to his Lord.

2. We

Relation to him, under all our Afflictions; for that they all proceed from him, as our wife and heavenly Father, our merciful Father, who is conftant in his Love, and has promited to make all Things work together for our Good in the Issue; who supports us in Trouble, and, in his own Way, will encompass us about with Songs of Deliverance, either in

Time, or by an happy Death.

3. We should readily perform the Duties due to our Father Almighty, as our Creator, Lord, and Law-giver; for in him, as Creator, we live and move, and, as we are his Creatures, we should return humble Gratitude, not only for natural Life, but also for spiritual and eternal Life; therefore we should resign up our selves, and all ours, to him without Reserve, to whom, as our Sovereign Lord, we should submit, taking all Things in good Part from his Providence; so, as Legislater, Judge, and Avenger of his Law, he ought to receive our universal and prompt Obedience; our Fear also

and Reverence, as a King, from his Subjects.

4. They that are adopted into this beavenly Father's Family, have all Reason to rejoice and be thankful (as they that are not, should labour for this Adoption with most vigorous Endeavours) for great are the Prerogatives and Advantages of this Filiation, they becoming an heavenly Progeny; born of God, born from above, the Brethren of Christ, Heirs of God, and Joint-Heirs with Christ, of the same heavenly Inheritance, where they shall be made like unto the Angels, but with a more near Relation to God by this Adoption, than the Angels by Creation, because of their Union with the Son of God, the Logos Incarnate.

II. We are also obligated to adore the Locos, who is the

eternal God, or second divine Person

1. For undertaking the Work of Redemption of his own free Grace and Goodness, from all Eternity, in the Council of Peace; for his Procession from the Father, not only to create the World, but especially to vail his divine Glory with our human Nature, as IMMANUEL, God with us, the Son of God, the Word made Fless, the blessed of the Woman; in order to become the elect Servant and Embassador of God, the great Attonement for Sin, the Prophet, Priest, and King of his Church, the compleat Mediator, who had also the Care of the Church before his Incarnation.

2. We should admire, rejoice in, and be consident of the compleat Sufficiency of Jesus Immanuel, the Son of God; the Logos Incarnate, for his Undertaking, because of the Dignity of his Person; for he is not a mere Man, nor only the

the chief of created Angels, (as his Enemies give out) but the eternal and effential Wisdom, or Logos, the Brightness of the Father's Glory, the express Image or Character of his Person, who, being Omnipotent, can fulfil his Promises to his People; and, being Omnistient, he knows their wants, and how to relieve them; and, being Gracious, he is ever disposed to befriend us; and, being Faithful, he will never fail us. He may therefore be fasely trusted; for the Father has committed all Power in Heaven and Earth to him, as our Mediator, and Head of the whole Family, who, according to his Economical Office, is made unto us Wisdom and Righteousness, Santisfication and Redemption, the Way, the Truth, and the Life, through whom alone we have Access to the Father; and hence in Scripture he is call'd by all Names that import our Comfort and eternal Happinoss.

3. This Doctrine should excite us to know the Son of God more and more, as the Logarithropos, or Word made Flesh, his divine Personality, and his burners Nature, as the com-

pleat Mediator and Judge of the World; endeavouring, with the Apostle, to course all Phil. ili. 8,

Things but Lofs, for the excellent Knowledge 19.
of Christ Jesus our Lord, that we may know
bim, and the Power of his Resurrellion, and the Fellowship
of his Sufferious him made methodship acts his Destin

of his Sufferings, being made conformable unto his Death; for he will be the Wonder of Angels and Men in Heaven, to

all Eternity.

4. We should kiss the Son in Sign of Homage, or should receive him as our compleat Mediator: 1. Kissing his Hands, or depending wholly upon him alone, by whom all our Blessings are purchased, and also bestow'd, being the great Dispenser thereof. 2. Kissing his Feet, or submitting to his Power and Dominion, and readily hearing and obeying his Commands. 3. Kissing his Lips, or loving him sincerely above all Things, Lest he be angry, and we perish from the Way, when his Wrath is kindled but a little; helest are all they that our their Trust in him. We should love him in Sincerity above all Things, and apply to him for all Things, temporal, spiritual, and eternal; may, what soever we do in Word or Deed, we fould do all in the Name of the Lord Jesus, giving Thanks to God and the Father by him: for in the Name of Jesus every Knee should how.

5. This demands our Faith in Christ, not only our believing historically that he is the true Messiah, but our hearty secciving him also; For as many as received him, to them gave he Power to become the Sons of God, even to as many as believed in his Name, or that received and rested on him

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alone for Salvation, as he is offer'd to us in the Gospel! And you lee, that he highly merits to be received by us, and depended upon, because of his Person, his Office, his Actions, and Promites. He came to be the Object of durstwing and justifying Faith, and invites us to passake of all his purchased Blessings by Faith, without which his Esonomical Office and Benefits cannot profit us; pay, the publishing ustituem will rather be hurtful to Unbelievers.

6. Hence Believers may firmly bope for eternal Life; Christ is our Hope, the Hope of Lirach: Hot, it. As the Mediator Immasquel, and our Surety, he hath romow'd the Guile of Sin, and every Thing that might hinder our Hope. 2. As the Goel Redeemer, he hath, by his Saturalism and Merit, acquired for us a Right to eternal Happings. 3. And, as the just Judge of the World, he will bestow the Crown of Rightsquinels, at last, on all his Bollowers. This Hope we may have, provided we are true Believers in him, and are careful of keeping our Consciences clean, endeavouring to mend our Lives, perfecting Halinels in the Fear

1 John iii. 347 of God; for every Man that bush this Hope in Christ, purifieth himself, even as he is pure.

III. We should likewife adore the HOLY SPIRET, the third

i. For undertaking to compleat Man's Redemption, by teaching, santifying, and comforting God's Elect; for giving them a Principle of spiritual Life in Regeneration when they were dead in Sin; for affifting them to exert that Life in Conversion; and for inabling them to grow towards Perfection; for leading, strengthening, and comforting them by his Grace, till they are fitted for Glory, and till at last he shall deliver them back holy and pure to Christ the Redeemer.

2. This Doctrine should excite our Endeavours for the Communications of the Holy Spirit; for which, on the Part of the Bestower, it is requisite that the Spirit, or his Communications, be freely given us, or sent to us from the Father in the Name of the Son; or that his Graces may be effused upon us in the Name of the whole andivided Trinity; and for receiving which, it is requisite, on our Part, sirst, that we repeat and believe (for the Spirit is

Gal. iii. 2,24. received by the hearing of Faith, and we receive the Promise of the Spirit thro' Falth)

Luke xi. 13. and next, that we pray for it, because the Horr Spirit is given to them that ask the Father:

Also the Word of the Gospel must be preach'd and heard; for that is the Ministration of the Spirit. We should be carnest in Prayer for this Communication of the Graces of the Holy

Person; for he is of the fame divine Essence with the ether two Person, and because of the absolute Netwo Person, and because of the absolute Netwo Person, and because of the absolute Network of it. For no Main can say that Jesus a Corresion is the Early Good; and if any Man have not the Spirit of Christ, be is none Rom visit of bis.

3. We should also take Care to preserve and elerish the Grasser of the Spirit in us, that he may not be with us only as a Traveller, but that, like an Inhabitant, he may dowell in us, as in his Temple, and remain with us for ever: Bor'tho' the Grace of God the Serait shall not be altogether and finally extinguish'd in God's Elect, yet his common Giffs' may be loft; as in Saul, and those mention if Heb. vi. who are once inlighten'd, bave tafted of the heavenly Gift, and are made Partakers of the Holy Ghoft, bave rafted of the good Word of God, and the Powers of the World to come? Nav. in the best Men, the Spirit may be quenched, and the Sense of his Presence may be lost; as in spiritual Desertions, when. she poor benighted Believer, tho a Child of Light, is walking in Darkness, or without Joy, Peace and Comfort; or when his Paith, Hope and Love are diminish'd, as can be prov'd from Scripture and Experience. Therefore it is our Duty and Interest to cherish and preserve the Spirit and his Gifts in us, by observing and obeying the gracious Motions of the Spirk in us, his kriving with us, his teaching and comforting us; by exerting his Gifts in us, and by using the proper Means of encreasing them, as the Word, the Sacraments and Prayer; by avoiding Sins against Knowledge and Conscience, and Vows to the contrary.

4. We fould not believe every spirit, but I John iv. 1. fould try the Spirits, whether they are of God, and should examine whether the Holy Spirit is in us, and learn to distinguish between the Mexicon of the Holy Spirit

learn to distinguish between the Motions of the Holy Spirit and the Motions of a natural Conscience; and whether his Motions are common or saving? This may be done by comparing them with the Motions of our own Spirits or Consciences; and by enquiring if we perceive in our selves a spiritual Life, by which we live to the Spirit, and mortify the Deeds of the Body, hate Impurity, become Students of Holiness, perceive the Things of the Spirit, are servent and zealous for God and Christ, and true Religion, by which we are Followers of Christ, in all his imitable Virtues and Conduct, and produce the Fruits of the Spirit, Love,

Joy, Peace, Long-suffering, Gentleness, Gal. v. 12,800. Goodness, Faith, Meekness, Temperance; for if we live in the Spirit, we shall also walk in the

Another Improvement of this Doctrine is to warn us against offending the boly TRINITY in UNITY, by sinning against each Person in his Economical Capacity; because, by offending One, we offend the Three divine Persons, who are the One essential God; for when the Israelites Isi, Irii. 10. rebelled and vesed God's boly Spirit, he was turned to be their Enemy, and sought against them

Lastly, by the blessed Unity of these Three divine Persons, their mutual Communion and Love to each other, we are invited to a laudable Imitation in the Communion of Saints; that so by the Bond of the same one Spirit, and by the same one Faith in the Son of God, being united to him, and thro him to the Father, we may preserve the Unity of the Spirit in the Bond of Peace, which is the Persection of Christ's mystical Body here on Earth; as our Lord John xvii. 21, prays, That they all may be one, as thou Father art in me, and I in thee; that they also may be one in us, I in them and thou in me that they may be made persect in one Thing; which will be eminently accomplished in the Kingdom of Glory.

Now to the FATHER, SON, and HOLY GHOST, the One Eternal God, be ever ascribed, Kingdom, Power and Praise. Amen.

## FINIS.

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